The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 305. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Dec.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1915. 2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	..
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6285	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	31st. Dec.
Tsushima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	24th Dec.
Yakushika Maru	Naguchi.	4643	30th. Dec.	11th Jan.
Takata Maru	....	6712	13th. Jan.	19th. Jan.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nomura	5143	17th. Jan	28th. Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 180—14.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester ..	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi . ..	5,573	....	1st May

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	189
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 25th December,

CHAKDARA, 3,080 Sat. 26th Dec.

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 28th Dec. 11 a.m.,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Sat. 26th December, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3,360 tons, about 24th December, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

23rd December 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,888	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.19
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,868	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,888	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	E.N.R.26thAprl.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including rail fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS,

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN, BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-p Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Sir Jacob E. Sasson, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439.

CALL OF CHRISTMAS

SILVER GOODS

EVERY ARTICLE IS HALL MARKED.

You will specially appreciate the array of serviceable and decorative articles we are offering for sale and which contribute so conspicuously to the elegance, charm and comforts of the home and which also form such an impressive feature of modern home life. We offer goods for sale which, as presents, are suitable for all occasions—

CEREMONIAL AND COMPLIMENTARY.

You will experience no difficulty nor will you end in a despairing purchase of something unsuitable at our establishment. No such difficulty will arise as we are showing an almost endless variety of artistic ware. If a WEDDING PRESENT is occupying your thoughts or is likely to do so in the immediate future, pieces of Silver, large or small, or a selection in the best electroplate, will form some attraction and may therefore be secured at once.

Having obtained at most advantageous prices a supply of Silver goods of High Class Quality from a High Class manufacturer in England, we are selling these goods at almost manufacturer's prices. Supplies, however, in this direction are limited, the number in selections being not at all large.

For flowers, for fruit, for iced drinks and ices, CUT GLASS is the most effective in the world.

Those attracted by artistic table service will view our designs of CUT GLASS with special interest. We have many sample pieces.

Come and see the display of fine workmanship and of beautiful decorative table ware all restrained by taste and full of graceful lines and refined feeling.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS & Co.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homoeopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Hornby Road, 11-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases treated (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 882.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4797

WANTED EXPERT MECHANICAL MOTOR ENGINEER passed European preferred. Apply with testimonials to KOORASHI BROTHERS, Karachi. 4757

WANTED—A CLEARING and FORWARDING AGENT for import goods. See NAURANGRAI SHARMA C/o. Champalal Ramswarup, Kalbadevi Road. 4823

WANTED SMART COLLECTOR SALESMAN. Good opportunity for pushing man. Apply with reference and wages required to Box No. 1110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4812

WANTED immediately SECOND HAND MOTOR CYCLE, light weight, 2 or 2½ horse power free engine. Apply to Box No. 1107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4802

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORA GALI near MURREE. 1st ASSISTANT MISTRESS 125-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100, Kindergarten Mistress 100. Both trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply. Rev. The Principal. 4794

WANTED—For the Mussoorie Municipality an active and energetic European Toll and Tax Inspector (single man preferred), salary Rs. 125 per mensem with Rs. 25 Horse allowance and free quarters. Must be able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials up to 9th January 1915, to THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEER, Municipal Board, Mussoorie. 3091

WANTED one SIZING MACHINE and 3 BOWL FRICTION CALENDER for cotton weaving looms.
Anybody desiring to sell the same in working order should communicate with the undersigned along with sketches with full details of makers, age, price, etc.
MULCHAND MADHAVDAS & CO.,
Proprietors and Agents Shri Satnarain Weaving Mill, Shikarpur.
4731

BOWRING AND LADY CURZON CIVIL HOSPITALS, BANGALORE.—WANTED immediately two EUROPEAN LADIES as WARD SISTERS for male and female wards respectively, pay Rs. 75 p. m. Also two CHARGE NURSES, with midwifery certificate, on Rs. 50 p.m. All found in both cases, and travelling expenses given.
Apply with photo and testimonials to
NURSING SUPERINTENDENT,
Bowring and Lady Curzon Civil Hospitals, Bangalore.
3090

WANTED the services of retired VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for duty with Supply and Transport Corps during present war. Applicants will not be enrolled or attested, nor liable to go on Field Service. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to pension they may be drawing and compensation for dearness of provisions, or compensation in lieu of rations. Applicants should state age, and where employed before retirement and be accompanied by certificate of physical fitness for duty in Cantonments.
Apply to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 3090

WANTED.

WANTED—SECONDHAND MOTOR BIKE 2½ to 3 H.P. Free Engine, in perfectly good order, state lowest price and maker to Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4818

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER for first class hotel. Eurasian or person with no previous experience need not apply. Send testimonials to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4814

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE for the post of a HEADMASTER and Graduates for the NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Nadiad. State 2nd language and terms. Apply before 31st December, 1914. 4819

WANTED some really first class Press Readers. Three, four, or five Rupees per day, according to qualifications. Juniors need not apply.
SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing India, Delhi. 3059

WANTED STUDENTS desirous of learning Shorthand and Typewriting and Accountancy taught at reduced rates. Special accomodation for ladies. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION 283, Hornby Road. 4827.

BOARD—RESIDENCE with English married couple. Double-bed room with bath room attached, flat in excellent central position, very airy and comfortable, suit two gentlemen or married couple, immediate entrance. Apply to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049.

WANTED. A FEMALE L. M. S. (unmarried) to work as House Surgeon, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala. Permanent post. Pay Rs. 100 rising to 200. Free house and carriage.
Apply to MEDICAL ADVISOR, Patiala State. Copies of certificates will not be returned. 3050

FOR SALE.

X'MAS and NEW YEAR CARDS. A rare Collection. MORENAS Co., Meadows Street. 4826.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

FOR SALE BROWN AUSTRALIAN MARE 15 hands. Prize Winner. Hunter and lady's hack. Splendid jumper. Regularly hunted for two seasons. Apply to. MAJOR NOVIS,
4817 Datoobhoy Mansion, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poona. 3040

TO BE LET

TO LET.—SATNA LODGE, 20 Charni Road, Girgaum, near Allbless Baug, Top Floor. Spacious accommodation. Enquire on premises GLOBE DAIRY Co. 4731

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1915. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.
About three scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.
Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.
All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.
Further particulars may be obtained on application.
THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 24th October, 1914.
4249

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

AN EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN will run from Colaba to Surat and back as follows:—

ON 23RD DECEMBER.

Colaba — Dep: 22.
Surat — Arr: 6. 0

ON 3RD JANUARY.

Surat — Dep: 14.30
Colaba — Arr: 21.2

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.52	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	" Muttra	"	8.45
23.20	" Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48	" Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18	" Ferozepore Cantonment	"	22.12
8.56	" Lahore Cantonment West	"	20.32
11.17	" Wazirabad	"	17.50
14. 0	" Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49	" Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50	" Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10	" Nowshera	"	9.47
20.18	" PeshawarCantonment	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
11.23	" Meerut Cantonment	"	2.11
8.27	" Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7.26	" Ambala Cantonment †	"	21. 8
8. 0	Dep. Ambala Cantonment †	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
0.30	Arr. Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings ↑ Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

GREAT PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN PASSENGER TRAINS FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1915.

ON and from the 1st JANUARY, 1915, the following trains will cease to run:—

SOUTH-EAST LINE.

No. 37 Down Sholapur Mixed leaving Poona at 20-40.
No. 38 Up Sholapur Mixed leaving Sholapur at 10-0.
No. 39 Down Lonavla Mixed leaving Lonavla at 18-5.
No. 36 Up Lonavla Mixed leaving Poona at 8-0.

NORTH-EAST LINE.

No. 523 Down Jhansi Passenger leaving Lalitpur at 17-35.
No. 524 Up Lalitpur Passenger leaving Jhansi at 7-5.
No. 33 Down Agra Cantt. Mixed leaving Gwalior at 18-35.
No. 34 Up Gwalior Mixed leaving Agra Cantt. at 6-0.
No. 163 Down Muttra Passenger leaving Agra Cantt. at 7-30.
No. 161 Down Delhi Passenger leaving Muttra at 5-40.
No. 162 Up Agra Cantt. Passenger leaving Delhi at 16-0.
No. 725 Down Passenger leaving Amla at 6-45.
No. 726 Up Passenger leaving Itarsi at 7-40.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th December 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA CHHOTALAL JUGALBHAI, late of Cambay Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff. .....Deceased.
HIRALAL MAGANLAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor, named in the will of the abovenamed deceased. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of Dec. 1914.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4820

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Superstructure of the New Dam at Bhatghar from foundation level to 20 ft. above ground level, The work is to be given out in 4 sections:—
Approximate value of each section Rs. 1,70,000
Earnest money .... Rs. 1,000
Forms of Tenders can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District at Bhatghar on payment of Rs. 2, on any day except Sundays and Holidays. Tenders should reach this office before 10th January 1915. Plans and Specifications of work can also be seen in the same office.
The Chief Engineer reserves the right to accept or reject any Tender.
(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
4795 Lake Whiting District.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. M. PETERVAS, who was working in our Bombay Branch Office at 21 Churchgate street as a manager has since ceased working in our office and therefore no transaction of any kind whatsoever should be made, with him or under his instructions or orders, on account and risk of our firm.
Any claims standing against this office should be brought to the notice of the undersigned to his address within a week from date of this notice. The same will not be considered valid if received later.
Dated 23rd December 1914.
BHAGUBHAI I. PATEL,
Proprietor,
For the Mofussil Trading Co.
4815 A/68 Maskati Market Ahmedabad.

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 15 of 1912.

PREMABAI widow of RAMJI MOHANJI of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Vadgadi Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.
and
HARIRAM CHAGPAL of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at First Kumbhar wada Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Caveator.
and
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1253 of 1913.
1. MOWJI NANJI. 2 VIRJI PARPIA both of Bombay Hindu Lohana Inhabitants residing at Vadgadi outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
V/S
1. DEWJI TRICUMDAS 2. PRADHAN MOTI 3. LAKSMIDAS HIRJI all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kika street Vadgadi and Dana Bunder respectively outside the Fort in Bombay and 4. Premabai widow of Ramji Mohanji of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Vadgadi without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.
and
Suit No. 1297 of 1912.
PREMABAI widow of RAMJI MOHANJI Administratrix of the estate of Khatao Mohanji deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Vadgadi without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
V/S
1. DEWJI TRICUMDAS of Bombay Lohana Hindu a Vakil of this Honourable Court residing at Jugjiwan Kika street; 2. PRADHAN MOTI of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Vadgadi; 3. LAKHMIDAS HIRJI of Bombay a merchant Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Dana Bunder without the Fort three of the executors according to the tenor of the will ..... Defendants.
and
Re: Costs of Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & CO: ..... Attorneys-at-Law.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suits on the 14th day of February 1914, it was ordered inter alia that the abovenamed Premabai widow of Ramji Mohanji either herself or out of the estate of Khatao Mohanji in her hands should pay to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company the sum of Rupees One thousand one hundred and seventy five and annas twelve (Rs. 1175-12-0) being the amount of their taxed costs.
AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 31st day of March 1914 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the said Premabai widow of Ramji Mohanji in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at First Kumbhar Cross Lane Mandvi bearing Collectors New No. 7276 New Survey No. 2276 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2037(1) Street No. 11-15 and bounded on the North by the first Kumbharwada Cross Lane on the East by the property of Vassonji Damji on the West by the property of Vassonji Joshi and on the South by the property of Hoerji Assoo.
And whereas since the issue of the said warrant of sale the said Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company have recovered Rupees One thousand one hundred and eight and annas three (Rs. 1108-3-0) in part satisfaction of the aforesaid amount due to them.
And whereas a further sum of Rs. 325-0-1 has been paid into the Sheriff's Office by Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha attorneys for the said Premabai on the 7th day of October 1914.
NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1915, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Premabai widow of Ramji Mohanji in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Judge's order, costs of previous execution and costs of the said warrant of sale and further costs estimated at Rs. 600.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—
1. The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 5-10-7 due to Government as revenue for the year 1913-1914.
2. The claim of the Municipality of Bombay for Rs. 235-12-0 for property taxes for the period from 1st April 1914 to 30th September 1914.
3. The claim of Dhanjibhoy Mothabhoy Vakil for Rs. 6825 and interest under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 21st April 1914 and Rs. 600 being the approximate amount of costs of the said Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage.
4. The claim of Gangabai and Dhanbai for a declaration for a charge on the property for Rs. 3,144-0-0 and interest and costs being the subject matter of High Court Suit No. 1164/1913 (Gangabai and Another V/S Premabai.)
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Premabai widow to the same or to any interests therein.
Should the said Premabai widow of Ramji Mohanji have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
The abovementioned Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.
Dated this 22nd day of December, 1914
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co: Attorneys-at-Law.
4825

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1914. 4767

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE,

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUSSONALLI SULLEMANJI has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:—
All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the South side of Princess Street on the Princess Street estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of six hundred and twenty three Square Yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Princess Street aforesaid, on the East by Plot No. 4 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Chaturbhuj Jiwandas, on the South by land of the Bombay City Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage and on the West by a portion of the said estate leased to the City of Bombay Building Company, Limited, which said piece of land is known as plot No. 3 on the said estate together with the building consisting of a ground and three upper floors erected thereon and which said premises bear New Survey Nos. 8243, 8244 and 8246 and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 2243, 2947, to 2952 and 2941, 2942 Street Nos. 72, 85 to 90 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
Dated this 22nd day of December 1914.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4828

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF DE LISLE ROAD AND TULSI PIPE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram & Laljee Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Vussonji Damji and on account of and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Cassam, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th November 1913 and expressed to be made between the said Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Cassum of the one part and the said Vussonji Damji of the other part, the immoveable property situate at the junction of De Lisle Road and Tulsi Pipe Road outside the Fort of Bombay hereunder described:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the junction of De Lisle Road and Tulsi Pipe Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty-seven Square Yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 616 New No. 12616 Old Survey No. New Survey No. 4/2656 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 2467(2) Street No. 349(A) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of J. B. Fernandes, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Pipe Road, on or towards the South by Curry Road, on or towards west by De Lisle Road and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.
For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 3½ H. P. N. S. U. Motor cycle with lamp horn and accessories, in very good condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Beramji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of January, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Tardeo Castle," Tardeo, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, blackwood carved sofas and chairs, marble top pier tables with pier glasses, marble top round and side tables, musical boxes, low easy chairs, wall and table grandfather's clocks, bronze and Parian figures, fancy table ornaments, 5, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 60 lights, rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, 2, 5, and 8 lights, table and wall candlebras epergnes, valuable English clocks, chiming ½, ¼ and 3/4 hours by different makers large drawing room velvet carpet, large wall mirrors with fairy lights, marble and wooden pedestals, writing tables, office chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, English built Landau, brougham, vis-a-vis, victoria, barouche mail phaeton, etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (Cont'd)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA ST.

Under instructions of the Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay, and by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in suit No. 318 of 1909 filed by Purshottam Punja and another with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General against Mithabai widow of Damodar Haridas Shivji bearing date the 25th day of NOVEMBER, 1910, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property free from the Mortgage subsisting thereon bearing date the 9th day of September 1911 and expressed to be made between the said Mithabai widow as Mortgagor of the one part and Pirojsha Edalji Ghamat and Cooverbai wife of the said Pirojsha Edalji Ghamat as Mortgagees of the other part.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises thereon erected built and situate at Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay in a street formerly called 2nd Kumbharwada Street but now called Chakla Street containing by admeasurement 378 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 578-578-1359 Collector's New No. 6239 Old Survey No. 963 and New Survey No. 2184 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2121 street Nos. 207-217, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage for the sweeper on or towards the West by the second Kumbharwada or Chakla Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by a passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, or to the said Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd December 1914.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPURA ST.

Suit No. 989 of 1913.
Majanbai wife of Nuroo Madari and others .....Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Halimjibai widow of Chand Karim Mahomed and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the 1st defendant Bai Halimjibai widow of Chand Karim Mahomed and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit dated the 6th day of August, 1914, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of OLD BENGALPURA STREET, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward, No. 1528, and Street No. 1, containing by admeasurement (67) sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. B/1519 New No. 7274, Old Survey No. B/755, and New Survey No. 2351, which said land, hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—On the East by Sweeper's Passage, on the West by the said Old Bengalpura Street, on the North by Public Sweeper's Passage, and beyond that by the property of Khimji Jeewa, and on the South by the property of Orah Tajbhoy Bodhabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the 1st defendant abovenamed, at their office at 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd December 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 881.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF AN INSOLVENT, CONSISTING OF SILK PIECE-GOODS, JARI-EMBROIDERED CAPS AND LACES, GOLD AND SILVER THREAD AND THE SHOP-FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Sunderji Arjoon, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 25th and SATURDAY, the 26th instants, each day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at his shop at Memonwada, Chukla Street, behind the Nagdevi Street all the following stock-in-trade of the said Insolvent:—
Coloured and plain silk pieces of various designs silk sarees, jari-embroidered caps and laces, real gold and silver thread, Shenghai paj, China silk pieces and assorted silkpiece-goods; also the shop furniture such as cupboards, show cases, gadlas, takias, Mehta box etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd December 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Rai'way Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PINJRAPOLE STREET, (NEAR BHINDY BAZAAR), OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Samson Ezekiel, the mortgagee, under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of September, 1913, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Razak Haji Hasham Haji Ahmed, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., the follwoing very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the measuage, tenement of dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at the Pinjrapole Street, (near Bhindi Bazar), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2490, New No. 9514/ Old Survey No. 1621, New Survey No. 1015 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 and Ward Nos. 6-3-2-1 and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Marwadi Kastur Fatta, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Yacoob Toomekar, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Pinjrapole Street.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, &c., apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, solicitors, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, Cook's Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF THE LATE MR. A. PETERSON, AT PAREL, ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. A. Peterson, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Government Gate Road, Parel, near Messrs. Morarji Goculdas Mills, in the Bungalow, known as the "Parkfield" all the household teak and black wood furniture by John Roberts, Devji Kanji, &c., such as drawing room suits of sofas and chairs lined rich eGnoa belvet, Drawing-room cabinets, dining table, and chairs, dumb-waiters, dinner waggons, meatsafes, bevelled mirror side board, card tables, tiled teapoys, musical box, hatstands, dressing and wash-hand tables, corner cabinets, gramophone with 250 records, iron and brass single bedsteads, English dressing chest of drawers and wash-hand table, glass and panel door cupboards, low, easy and rocking chairs, bedroom sofas, ornaments, large stove with boiler and chimney, aluminium utensils, carpets, coir and china matting rich glass, crockery and platedware etc.

The property of the late A. Peterson Esq.

P. S. The above articles were ordered out by the deceased only 6 months back and are very little used.

The above will be on view from Friday.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd December 1914.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Dec. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'Lal & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort, the teak and black wood, office and household furniture including fancy velvet satin tapestry lined drawing room suites, oak wood chairs, dining tables, arm and armless chairs, leather lined sofas, coats, cane arm easy chairs, babagadi, showcases, marble top tables, cabinet, writing and dressing tables, wall brackets, glass door sliding cupboards, phonographs, records, galicha, etc., etc.

By the order of the concerned.

One complete Encyclopaedia Ninth Edition.

The property of a private gentleman suitable for gifts.

1 silver mount cigarcase.
2 cigar cases.
2 jewellery cases.

D'LAL M. & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd December 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,86,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GALA OPENING NIGHT

THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER,
6-30 and 10 P. M.
OUR XMAS PROGRAMME
will commence with the World Renowned LONDON LEADING STAR
MAY YOHE
MAY YOHE
Formerly Lady Francis Hope.
Engaged at enormous salary and the most talented Lady Comedienne of the present century.
Miss ARCADE
LITTLE MONA
Soubrette
A Special exclusive Drama in 2 parts
TEARS OF REPENTANCE
THE RIVAL OF EAST LYNNE
OUR SPECIAL COMIC
GET OUT & GET UNDER
ETC., ETC.
LATEST WAR NEWS
THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW POPE.
PRICES: Rs. 2, 1, Ans. 8 & 4

Special Announcement !
Xmas Day and 4-30
4-30 Boxing Day

A Matinee for Children. Ayahs and Servants accompanying them will be admitted Half Price. Several Toys will be given away.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
THURSDAY, 24th December
GAIETY THEATRE
MAY YOHE
The Most-talked-of Woman in the World. Formerly.
Lady Francis Hope
Owner of the Famous Hope Diamond.
The famous Musical Comedy Actress
Captivated London.
AT THE
LONDON OPERA HOUSE
In the Review
Come Over Here.
Engaged at an enormous salary.
Opening on THURSDAY, 24th Dec.
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.

EXCELSIOR.

6-30 Twice Nightly **10 p.m.**
MISS ADDIE LENNARD
A charming comedienne and dancer, late of the Bandmann Opera Co.
FUNERAL OF LORD ROBERTS.
Exclusive to the Excelsior.
EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS !
Showing British Maxim Gun team in action and Indian cavalry galloping to its support against the enemy which can be clearly seen. The finest war topical yet shown.
MISS NORAH MOORE
Prima Donna: In patriotic Songs.
Thursday, mas Eve, at 4-30 p.m.
Special Show for the
"KIDDIES"
30 PRIZES
The best Selections from Evans Frazer's Toy Depot.
3 Shows Thursday and Friday 4-30: 6-30 and 10 p.m. Under the Patronage and Presence of **Col. Parke, Officers and Men of the 7th Hants Regt.**

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women.

ritannia and the Allies.

Under the distinguished patronage of ;—

His Excellency The Governor & Lady Willingdon.
Lady Peirse.
Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Monday, 11th January 1915. 9-45 P.M.

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and The Naval Fund of the Women's Branch of The Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.

Plan at ROSE & Co

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 127!**

A Magnificent Play in Three Parts
Adapted from Wilkie Collins' Famous Book
"THE DEAD SECRET."

A wonderful demonstration in the possibilities of the motion-picture camera.

THE PERFECTION OF TRICK PHOTOGRAPHY.

Miss Leonard, the leading actress, plays two characters, mother and daughter, and in many scenes both characters meet and play opposite each other.

WEIRDLY FASCINATING SCENES

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS Gives all the Latest News in pictures from the Battlefields.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-45.
Saturday & Sunday. } **Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.**
Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.
OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session	There will be no Practice	8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies only ,,	Sessions on 24, 25, & 26 Dec.	9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Evening Session		6 to 8
Night ,, ...		9-30 to 11-30.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SPECIAL CLUB SESSION—EVERY THURSDAY EVENING 6 to 8 WITH BAND.

Thursday	**24 Dec.**	**Bank Holidays**
Friday	**25 ,,**	**Morning Sessions**
Saturday	**26 ,,**	**9 to 11 with Band**
Sunday	**27 ,,**	

There will be no evening session from 6 to 8 on Christmas Day.

The EXCLUSIVE and most EXPENSIVE BOOKING of the LONGEST FILM entitled

LUCILLE LOVE THE MASKED GIRL OF MYSTERY.
LUCILLE LOVE THE MASKED GIRL OF MYSTERY.

The THRILLING ROMANCE of LOVE and INTRIGUE.
30,000 (Thirty Thousand) FEET IN 15 SERIES of
TWO PARTS EACH.
COME & SEE THE HEROINE LUCILLE

Of Great Personal Charm in her astounding CAPABILITIES of Doing Daring Deeds UNPARALLELED to regain the valuable Papers stolen by an INTERNATIONAL SPY from her father whose good position and name Lucille sees to be at stake.

True to her determination Lucille follows the Scoundrel to the ends of the earth.

WE ALSO SHOW
DIFFERENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE PRESENT WAR PICTURES.

PRIZE MATINEES ON Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30 | **POPULAR PRICES.** | **3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12**

SANDHURST ROAD. **OLYMPIA CINEMA** TEL. No. 1266.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT. CHARNI ROAD. ***TO-NIGHT.***

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

NICK WINTER AND THE MISSING GEMS.

ECCENTRIC MR. FLIP.
If you must laugh come to-night.
LORD ROBERTS' FUNERAL.
The last ride of the "Little Great" man.
PATHE WAR FILMS
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY

A VIVIDLY ACTED DRAMA FOR THE MASSES.
A GREAT DETECTIVE AND A GREAT PLAY
3,700 FEET IN 3 PARTS
POPULAR PRICES

MAX'S MARVELLOUS CURE.
A real cure for the blues.
PATHE'S WAR MAP
The second of our "How to follow the War" Series.
PATHE WAR FILMS
PRIZE SHOWS

to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15; 10-30 to 12.....European Management.....Sat. & Sun. 5 to 6-30

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY, January 28th, 1915. For particulars and prospectus, apply to the Honorary Secretary Prof. O. V. Muller M. A. Elphinstone College Fort. 4821

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. 180—18.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recoimmend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay, Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 22.

The storm from the Bay crossed the coast between Chittagong and Akyab early this morning and will disappear during the day.

It has caused a moderate to heavy rain in Eastern Bengal and whole of Burma excepting Tenasserim. Over the rest of the country weather has been dry, but conditions are unsettled on the North-west Frontier.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Rangoon, four inches; Bassein, Ayyab, two; Minbu, one and a half; Mandalay, one; Monywa, two; Lashio and Bhamo, one and a half; Maymyo, one; Cox's Bazar, five; and Chittagong, four.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in Burma and Eastern Bengal.

HEAVY RAIN IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

The effect of the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal was felt in Rangoon when rain accompanied by loud thunder fell in torrents.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd December, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the north Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect; day temperature is also below normal except at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect, more particularly at night.

The Konkan:—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in defect both during the day and night.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so. Temperature is in defect in the central parts of the country and in the Deccan, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 22nd of December, 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-Gulf—						
Bushire	68.0	55.8	81	?	?	..
Do. (21st)	72.0	62.6	66	..	0.36	—0.90
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	80.4	65.6	71	..	2.08	1.28
Do. (21st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	41.7	70	..	0.30	0.02
Rawalpindi	67.6	31.7	88	..	4.14	3.40
Lahore	72.2	37.5	86	..	1.07	0.76
Hissar	73.7	35.4	56	..	0.02	..
Ambala	70.6	34.1	86	..	0.29	—0.27
Delhi	78.3	43.6	52	..	0.33	—0.10
PROVINCESNITED U—						
Agra	72.2	44.1	40	..	0	—0.26
Mainpuri	70.4	48.2	56	..	0.04	—0.36
Jhansi	73.6	42.2	45	..	0	—0.28
Cawnpore	71.0	43.7	62	..	0	—0.40
Allahabad	72.1	46.0	50	..	0	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobbad	76.7	39.8	60	..	0.52	0.35
Karachi	76.4	55.0	71	..	0.02	—0.09
Ajmer	71.0	42.2	51	..	0.49	0.13
Jalpore	75.2	39.5	46	..	0.12	—0.17
Kotah	75.6	47.8	42	..	0.28	—0.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.3	54.7	71	..	..	..
Dwarka	75.3	58.4	54	..	0.09	0.03
Veraval	70.6	43.2	52	..	0	—0.24
Rajkot	78.2	46.2	56	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	82.5	53.5	66	..	0	—0.21
Surat	80.5	52.8	95	..	0.70	0.56
Ahmedabad	82.1	42.0	38	..	0	—0.10
Deesa	73.7	37.0	30	..	0.05	—0.10
Neemuch	73.7	39.8	52	..	0.45	0.21
Indore	..	..	..	..	0.85	0.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.8	37.5	64	..	0	—0.67
Saugor	71.4	47.6	28	..	0	—0.84
Hoshangabad	75.9	39.2	80	..	1.34	0.50
Khandwa	75.8	38.7	61	..	0.48	—0.21
Akola	80.2	43.5	58	..	0.59	—0.31
Amraoti	79.7	48.0	40	..	0.70	—0.57
Nagpur	78.4	49.1	54	..	2.44	1.33
Chanda	77.2	42.4	68	..	0.38	—0.61
Raipur	76.7	49.1	59	..	0.08	—0.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	70.5	80	..	0.18	—0.24
Ratnagiri	90.1	66.7	48	..	0.42	—0.09
Mormugao	84.8	69.1	56	..	1.43	0.85
Karwar	87.5	68.6	63	..	5.67	3.89
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	75.8	41.0	33	..	1.66	1.29
Ahmednagar	81.4	47.1	70	..	0.55	—0.41
Poona	80.5	48.8	44	..	3.38	2.06
Sholapur	80.1	48.2	34	..	2.79	1.69
Bijapur	78.3	53.5	51	..	3.77	2.07
Belgaum	79.3	44.0	1	..	1.13	0.44
Aurangabad	78 5	45.7	61	..	0.70	0.04
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.2	49.8	52	..	0.18	—0.83
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.0	69.6	65	..	3.45	0.41
Calicat	88.0	73.9	83	..	3.83	1.74
Cochin	88.6	74.6	79	..	11.93	4.27
Colombo	86.8	72.8	93	..	14.32	—2.18
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	86.2	61.2	54	..	0.66	—5.21
Bellary	85.2	57.0	28	..	2.67	0.60
Guddapah	89.4	53.2	50	..	3.53	—1.58
Madras	89.0	63 0	52	..	14.30	—3.12
Bangalore	82.9	59.0	23	..	1.58	—1.65
Coimbator	90.4	63.1	56	..	2.86	—1.21
Trichinopoly	90.1	74.9	86	..	4.79	—2.15
Negapatam	85.9	73.3	83	..	17.97	—5.22

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 21st December 1914.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.869	Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.9	degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.6	"
Dew Point	62.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.593	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could—10)	0.0	
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0	"
Minimum do. do.	72.0	"
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.	
movement of Wind from midnight to Midnight	miles 166	

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. 180—C20

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd December 1914 was 30.122 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Hil.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Hil.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	22	m 2 52	23 6	22	m 9 16	18 8
		m 3 22	27 5		8 41a	18 8
W.	23	4 2a	24 6	23	m 10 10	18 11
					9 26a	20 0
Th	24	m 4 12	26 5	24	m 11 8	19 0
		5 9a	24 1		10 26a	21 2
F.	25	m 4 53	25 2	25	m 0 8a	18 11
		6 38a	24 1		11 50a	22 0
S.	26	m 5 38	24 11	26	m 0 58a	19 8
		8 8a	24 6			
Sun	27	m 6 31	24 7	27	m 1 18	22 2
		9 2a	26 1		1 42a	18 4
M.	28	m 7 34	24 6	28	m 2 24	22 0
		9 46a	26 1		2 23a	17 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 7m.
,, 23 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 8m.
,, 24 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h 8 m
,, 25 (Friday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 9m.
,, 26 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 9m.
,, 27 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 21 (Monday)	,, 7h. 11m.	,, 6h. 10m

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Dec. 2nd 11th 50-6m. p. m.; Last Quarter 10th 5 h; p.m. First New Moon 17th 8h, 5-1m. a. m. hrs, 1-7m. Quarter 24-5 5-4 8m. p.m.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London under date November 26th state:—

GOLD.

This week the influx of gold was comparatively small. The receipts were announced by the Bank of England as follows:—

Nov. 20th £120,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 20th £120, in bar gold.

No withdrawal took place for abroad, but £1,000,000, was set aside on account of the Treasury Note Currency Reserve, raising the total of that reserve to £13,500,000. The net reduction was therefore £377,000.

The outputs from Rhodesia and West Africa continue to increase. The Rhodesian total for October, 1914, is £337,241, compared with £247,038, for October, 1913 and £309,398, for September, 1914. The total in West Africa for October, 1914 is £159,410, compared with £137,153, in October, 1913, and £154,316, in September, 1914.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons on November 23rd that no necessity to prohibit the exportation of gold from the United Kingdom has arisen since the outbreak of War, except in circumstances which render it contraband of war.

SILVER.

The tone continues fairly good.

After the purchases for shipment by last week's steamer to the East had been completed, prices sagged slightly until 22 5/8, was touched on Monday.

Supplies, however, are not large, and a measure of support was given by orders for coinage.

The Indian Bazaars had kept limits of 22 5/8d. in force, but, finding supplies insufficient to meet their needs promptly, they raised their limits, with the result that prices hardened to 22 33/16d. on Tuesday, and again to 23d. on Wednesday.

To-day, demand was not so keen, and a reaction took place to 22 7/8d.

The fact that insurance rates to India have fallen over 25 per cent since the destruction of the Emden has been, doubtless, another encouragement to India buyers.

An Indian Currency Return was issued on November 22nd, as follows:—

Figures in Lacs of Rupees.

Notes in Circulation	61,55.
Reserve in Silver Coin	30.97.
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,93.
East Indian Securities	10,00.
Gold in England	7,65.
Securities in England	4,00.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,800 bars, compared with 3,400 bars last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotation for Bar Silver p.oz. std.

Nov. 20, 22 3/4 cash; Nov. 21, 22 11/16 cash; Nov. 23, 22 5/8 cash; Nov. 24, 22 13/16 cash; Nov. 25, 23 cash; Nov. 26, 22 7/8 cash; No quotations fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 22,791 cash.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p.oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

German Gold Coin p.oz., Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p.oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash silver is the same as that fixed a week ago.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 180—B12.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,,	Sales of East Indian ..	300
,,	Imports	9,159

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Steady

Mid. Americans	4.42
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.30
New York Official noon call March new	7.49
,, ,, ,, May new ..	7.66
New Orleans 10 a.m. May new.. ..	7.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

Months.	To-day's price
May-June	4.20
Jun -July	..
July-Aug.	4.27
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.39
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan.	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 21st.

Good Bengal M. G.	2.88
F.G. ,, ...	3.00
Fine ,, ...	3.12
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	3.94
Good Oomra M. G.	3.70
F.G. ,, ...	3.82
Fine ,, ...	3.94
Good M. G. Oomra	3.70
Fine M.G. Oomra.	3.94
Good Broach	3.85
F.G. ,, ...	4.00
Fine ,, ...	4.15

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 22nd December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Importer*
1 box gold	19,200	London	Mercantile Bk
511 bars silver	8,62,500	,,	Eastern Bk.
197 ,, ,,	3,37,500	,,	Mercantile Bk.
99 ,, ,,	1,50,000	,,	Cox & Co.
47 ,, ,,	75,000	,,	Hongkong Bk.
1 box gold	13,374	Aden	H. Lalji & Co

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 19th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	28*	33,819
B. B. & C. I. Railway	68	81,031

* Boxes and Bars.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 3 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLIN —		
T. T. ready. ..	..1	3 13/16 to 27/32
D. D. mail . ..	..1	3¾
T.T. forward, 28th Dec...	..1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
P ivate D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1/16
Credi s 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4¼
Francs 3 m-s ready ..	..	173 nom.
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..	..	146¾

BULLION.

The local market is steadier and ready bars are selling at 69-5 cum duty. There is rather more business passing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	10	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	69	5	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market is steady and a few transactions were reported at Rs. 93-10 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98-10 (1913).

SHARES.

In Mill shares Standards improved to Rs. 852½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,335 and Kohinoors to Rs. 660 c.d.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 57.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,582½.

In Ry. shares Tapti stood steady at Rs. 570, Central Provinces at Rs. 109 and Sialkot at Rs. 25½.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood unchanged at Rs. 86 and Deferred at Rs. 175.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1.115.

Bombay Electric Tram shares moved up to Rs. 217½. Preference stood steady at Rs. 171.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 905 for January.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1974.

COTTON.

The Seventh Ginners report came to hand by private cables this morning and shows no special feature. The amount of cotton ginned up to 12th December is 13,977,000 bales, and these figures compare as follows with previous seasons:—

1914	.....	13,977,000 bales.
1913	.....	12,927,000 ,,
1912	.....	12,439,000 ,,
1911	.....	13,771,000 ,,

So far the ginners figures are about 200,000 bales more than in 1911 (the big crop year) though the 5th Ginners report showed an excess of, 108,000 bales as compared with 1911. Hestrs crop of 1911-1912 was 16,138,000 bales.

Liverpool closed 1 to 3 points higher. The local market opened quiet at Rs. 175 for good Broach, and an export house sold early in the day at Rs. 174. In the afternoon the market rallied and business was done in good Broach at Rs. 176 and in fine Bengal January at Rs. 125. At the close the market is steady at our quotations. A moderate business has

Ready cotton is quiet and easier.

Ready cotton is quiet and rasier.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 176 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 165 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 162 ,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 158 ,,
Fine Dhamgaon Pulgaon	Rs. 155 ,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 152 ,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 149 ,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 139 ,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 127 ,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 125 ,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 127 Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 120¼ Jan.

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Khandeish	489 bales
Barsi Nagger	112 ,,
Berar	2,685 ,,
Central Provinces	172 ,,
Central India	181 ,,
Coompta Dharwar	... ,,
N. W. Provinces	2,041 ,,
Rajputana	...
Sind	...
Westerns	...
Total	5,680 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat:—Tone firm.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-8-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-14-0 R.T.

Linseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-1-0 B T.

Rapeseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-2-0 B T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 8-12-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.

Tilseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0
Mimbra Ready	Rs. 42-0-0
White Khandeish	Rs. 42-0-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-1-0 R.T.
Forward	Rs. 5-15-0 R.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-8-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Co ton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.
Cotton	5,680
	Cwts.
Wheat	54,38
Linseed	2,510
Raps, Rai etc.	689
Gingell seed	1,565
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	2,881
Castorseed	3,581
Rice	1,3367
Myrabolams	622
Cottonseed	10,214
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	823
Jowar	4,221
Maize	Nil
Barley	927

CODE TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 19th instant. the reply to the first part of "Merchant's" letter is that Government may have a good reason for not allowing telegrams in Code language to be exchanged in India, but this is a matter which should engage the minds of our European and Native Chambers of Commerce, and the question should be taken up at once with Government. As to the most economical code, my experience, —which is the experience of one of the largest firms in Bombay,—is that it is Bentley's Complete Phrase Code. Compare the following example which will be of interest to merchants:—

A.B.C. Code 9 Words.	We offer firm C. & F. for reply day after tomorrow. Indent No 989 50 Tons. December/February shipment @ £ 10/2/6.	Bentley's Phrase Code 3 Words.

Yours, etc.,

CODIST.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21.

Jeddah	Ternai	Killindini, Dec. 11
Dec. 22. Orna	Hewitt	Samarang Nov. 17.

The following vessels obtained part clearance yeste day

S.S. Haliotis	Bakkar	Abadan.
S.S. Sikh	Elliott	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Chakdara	for	Persian Gulf.
,, Colombo Maru	for	Kobe.

S. S. Orna:—The steamer Orna, 2,996 tons Captain T. W. Hewitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang which port she left on Nov. 17 with a general cargo and 7 cabin passengers.

S. S. Jeddah:—The steamer Jeddah 2,923 tons, Captain E. Ternel, arrived in harbour on Monday from Killindini, which port she left on Dec. 11 with a general cargo, 4 cabin, and 703 deck passengers.

S. S. Haliotis:—The steamer Haliotis 1,070 tons, Captain F. Bakker will sail to-day for Abadan with ballast.

S. S. Sikh:—The steamer Sikh 3,287 tons, Captain G. F. Elliott will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Karachi:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi left Liverpool on the 19th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, December 22nd, 1914.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Hazumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
St. Patrick	May	K. Nixon & Co
Wakasa Maru	Etsumo	N. Y. K. & Co
Earl of Farfar	Henry	T. M. & Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Orseolo	Chilra	Italian Steam N. Co
Peking Maru	Yamdue	N. Y. Kaisha
Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

City of Manchester	Scobie	K. N. & Co
City of Calcutta 4301	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co.
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	Shirazi
Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Cannizario	Smith	J. Finlay & Co.
Freiente's	Hocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Jeddah	Ternel	
Kirkonwald	Williamson	M. M. & Co.
Montebello	Mottolo	Italian steam N. Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Orna	Hewitt	
Sikh	Elliott	T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Saraswati 443	Nolda	Bo. S. N Co
Tarawidi	Goolam	
Mahanadi	Ismail	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Amazon	Bessu	
Angus	Lazzelle	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Aroukola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Calthness	Riddand	W. & A. G. & Co.
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co.
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Dalemoor	Taylor	T. M. & Co.
Dumra	Andreason	M. M. & Co.
Dundola	Sullivan	Venice S. N. Co.
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotam & Co.
Glenelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Inversala	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. Co.
Meteor	Rommersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Lassen	K. N. & Co.
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bo. Co.
Talyahi	Cottrell	R. R. C. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Wearside	Pick	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 490 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj & Co.; 50 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 43 casks chutney 3 cases Bombay ducks, Merwanjee Poonjiaji & Sons; 3,523 cwts. myrabolums D. Bomanjee & Co.

City of Manchester (s) 3,572 cwts. myrabolums P. Mathooradas & Co.; 446 bales cotton picking, S. Byramjee.

Castalia (s) 59 bales sized waste D. Mahadevia & Co.; 20 bales cotton twist waste, A Khimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Circassia (s) 220 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 991 cwts. poppyseed, John Fachiri; 3,000 cwts. crushed bones, Hollingshurst & Co.; 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 2,090 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, W. Pavri & Co.

Montebello (s) 4,004 cwts., linseed, 2,002 cwts. rapeseed, 500 cwts. castorseed, 400 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 100 bales cotton J. A. Beglie & Co.; 500 bales, cotton, The Bombay Co.; 200 bales, cotton, K. H. Kayani, & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri & Co.; 279 bales, cotton, 500 cwts., linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 127 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 40 bales cow hides, 5 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 22 bales cow hides, 19 bales sheep and goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 4 bales goat skins, 8 bales cowhides, H. A. Oomar & Sons; 94 bales goat sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 18 cwts. dragoons blood E. Moledina; 22 cwts. olibanum, A. H. Mawjee & Co.; 11 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchedina; 10 cwts. fishmaws, E. Mohomed; 41 bales cow hides W. & A. Graham & Co.

Freienfels (s) 1 bale hemp, K. Visram and Co.; 2,100 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 3,960 cwts. jawaree, 4,200 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 3 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 20 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 90 bales hemp, M. E. Umrigar.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons.

FOR HULL.

Cannizaro (s) 2,000 cwts. castorseed, 17,500 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.; 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 450 bales, cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 1,250 cwts. castorseed, K. Dewchand & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Montebello (s) 6,000 cwts. castorseed, K. Dewchand & Co.; 10,000 cwts., linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Montebello (s) 53 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Peking Maru (s) 600 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 belas, cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 1,500 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Peking Maru (s) 1,654 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,400 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales, cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,000 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peking Maru (s) 100 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Peking Maru (s) 1,400 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales, cotton, Tata Sons & Co.,; 311 bales, cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 133 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, Breul & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 15 cases, chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji & Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 100 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 350 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales, cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.

Nubia (s) 250 bales, cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru (s) 1,200 cwts, onions, E. E. Dadachanji & Co.; 10 cwts., sandalwood logs, S. Nowrojee & Co.; 500 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales, cotton twist, M. Amersey & Co.

Nubia (s) 110 cwts, bysobole, A. H. Mowjee & Co.; 75 cwts, sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 90 cwts., sharkfins, 300 cwts., olibanum, V. Ooka; 15 cases, chutney, Monockji Poonjiaji & Sons; 81 cwts., khismiss, Cheungtai.

Tsushima Maru (s) 1,200 cwts., onions, E. E. Dadachanji & Co.; 28 bales, cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 77 cwts., sandal wood, M. H. E. Elliass, 75 cwts., khismiss, G. Purshotam.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Caledonia from London, P. & O. S. N. Co., 1 box, specie, 3 cases, assays, 15 boxes, bar gold, 1,773 bars silver, 1 packages gold bar and gold coins, 39 packages aniline colour and indigo, 223 barrels, grapes, 10 cakes, 120 bundles, 50 kegs, chesnuts, 2 cases, walnuts, 5 cases, apples, 146 cases, emulsion, 10 packages, soda crystals, 68 cases, medicine, 3,602 casks, cement, 7 bundles, 23 casks, 1 case, 1 tusk ivory, 10 cases, soap, 5 cases, tobacco, 5 cases, cigarettes, 101 crates, soda water bottles, 10 cases, barley, 29 cases, starch, 50 bundles, copper squares, 600 pigs, lead, 300 drums(linseed oil, 40 drums, 3 crates, linseed varnish, 100 drums, turpentine, 50 drums, 43 cases, 560 kegs, paints and colours, 40 boxes, boiler composition, 16 cases, 46 bales, 2 packages, paper, 6 cases, confectionery, 1,905 cases, 342 packages, provisions and oilmant stores, 529 cases, 32 casks, 3 packages, 1 hogshead, wine, 215 packages, 100 cases, gin, 100 cases, whisky, 120 cases, beer, 1,724 cases, brandy, 85 cases, brandy and printed matter, 5 cases, cotton goods, 3 cases, woollen goods, 2 cases, canvas, 3 bales, blankets.

S. S. Orseolo from Calcutta, Agents, Venice S. N. Co., 1 bag, almonds.

S. S. Montebello from Genoa, Agents, Maritima Italiana, 296 cases, 15 bales, cotton goods, 4 cases, silk goods, 12 cases, 5 bales, cotton yarn, 1 case, silk, 14 bales, silk waste yarn, 6 cases, silk waste shawls, 7 cases, woollen goods, 17 cases, 230 bales, piece goods, 3 cases, mixed piecegoods, 5 bales, canvas, 2 cases, watches, 7 cases, saffron, 9 bundles, hides, 2 cases, essential oil, 22 cases, oil, 565 barrels, flooring tiles, 40 cases, glue, 6,362 bags, almonds, 23 bags, gum, 99 cases, provisions, 60 cases, brandy, 147 cases vermouth, 127 cases wine, 3 cases perfumery, 1 case confectionery, 370 cases, milk.

S. S. Ceylon from Gothenbury, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co., 1,634 bales, 3 cases, 281 reels, paper, 40 drums, carbide of calcium.

DAY OF HUMILITY AND PRAYER,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Heads of various Provincial Governments and Administrations, who have written to me with reference to the appeal through the Press that Sunday, the 3rd of January, should be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout India as in England, say that they are quite in accord with the sentiments underlying the appeal and are in sympathy with the movement.

Many leaders of public opinion and custodians of temples and mosques have also expressed themselves to the same effect.

Sir James Du Boulay, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, has been good enough to write:—

"The letter which you have addressed to the press contains an appeal which cannot but commend itself most cordially to his Excellency. But though the suggestion that the whole of India should join in prayer over this terrible war receives his warm approval, he does not think it is a matter in which it would be desirable for him to give any lead. Each community must take its own line in a matter so purely religious."

On the 12th of December, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta wrote:—

"May I say how vey glad I am to see that you are trying to secure the observance of January 3rd, as a day of Humility and Prayer in connection with this terrible war, amongst Hindus, Mohammedans and other Indian communities. We, who belong to the Christian community, are taking active steps to secure its proper observance, and it will be an encouragement and happiness to know that the members of other Religious Faiths are uniting with us on the occasion. It may interest you to know that I had a telegram yesterday from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to say that his Excellency most cordially approves of the observance of the day in the manner out here, as in England."

The Matwali of the Hooghly Imambarah writes:—

"Your idea is an excellent one and every loyal subject of our beloved Sovereign should accept it. You have therefore my sympathy in this matter....."

It is to be hoped that the organisation will be taken in hand without delay and carried to a successful issue. No great exertion will be needed and Sunday, the 3rd of January, will not be the least memorable day in the history of the British Indian Empire and of India.—Yours, etc.,

DEVAPRASAD SARVADHIKARY.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES' AND 'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

In our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

J. BARTON

F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A., (LOND.)

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. *Best quality glasses.* *Prices very moderate*

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ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

THURSDAY, Dec. 24.

Xmas Eve.

Palace of Varieties, Opening Night, Gaiety Thatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

Xmas Day.

SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

English Mails due.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 3-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Cahatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C .I. E., Commanding.

December 23, 1914. Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "C" Coy. from this date:—

Promotions.—No. 7400 L/Corpl. F. Blitton to be Corporal.

No. 6479 L/Corpl. E. Ternell, to be Corporal.

No. 7117 L/Corpl. B. Boswell, to be Corporal.

No. 7270 L/Corpl. J. Barretto, to be Corporal.

Appointments.—No. 7400 Corpl. F. Blitton to be Lce Sergeant.

No. 7948 Vol. A. Wheeler, to be Lce Corpl.

No. 6454 Vol. F. Lafrenais, to be Lce Corpl.

No. 7999 Vol. E. Charmarette to be Lce. Corpl.

No. 5886 Vol. J. Meyers to be Lce Corpl.

No. 6131 Vol. T. Ferro, No. 6536 Vol. H. Philbert, No. 6162 Vol. M. David, and No. 7370 Vol. M. Lobo, to be acting Lance Corporals.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA'

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March Entry of the Gladiators .....Fucik.
Overture Flotte Bursche .....Suppe.
Valse The Fairest in the Land .....Ancliffe.
Potpourri Melodious Memories .....Finck.
Song (Cornet Solo) Rose in the Bud .....
Dorothy Forster.
Selection Marriage Market .....Jacobi.
Twostep Intermezzo Anona .....Grey.
RULE BRITANNIA.

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

In connection with the Young Ladies' High School Silver Jubilee Sports on Sunday, we are informed that Miss Gertrude Templeton S. T. C., First Assistant Teacher in the school, was mainly responsible for organising the sports and training the girls for them.

SUFFERING LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Luximibai, aged 17 years, wife of Narayan Bobli, residing at Dadar. The deceased who had been suffering from fever for some time past, was missed from her room on Saturday night, and her body was found floating in a well, some distance from her house on Monday. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates on behalf of the Presidency Social Reform Association and will proceed to Madras to attend the ensuing sessions of the National Social Conference during the Christmas holidays:—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. K. M. Javeri, D. G. Dalvi, G. K. Devdhar, N. M. Joshi, Amritlal Thakkar, A. S. Wagh, G. B. Trivedi, S. G. Devrukhkar, S. N. Pathare, P. K. Telang and Dr. T. C. Khandwalla.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Monday was 62, as compared with 70 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 91 of 1912. There were no cases of either plague or cholera on Monday, but six attacks and one death from small-pox were registered in the city. The total number of rats caught was 1,881 of which three were found to be plague-stricken. These latter had been caught one each in Umerkhadi, Mandvi and Market.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary announces the following contributions towards the above named Hospital:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,69,536-15-9; Mr. Kavasji Dhanjibhoy Dhunbhura (for current expenses from September 1914 to August 1915), Rs. 180; Mr. Dinshaw Merwan, being the amount subscribed by Messrs. Dinshaw Namdar & Co., through Mr. H. S. Irani, Rs. 100, and small sums bringing the total received up to Rs. 26,70,015-15-9.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

For the Christmas holidays the management of the Elysium Skating Rink have organised a good programme. On Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday there will be long sessions each day from 9 to 11 a. m., in lieu of practice sessions, when the band will attend. At 6 o'clock in the evening and 9-30 at night there will be general skating each day with the band in attendance. There will be no evening session from 6 to 8 p.m. on Christmas day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

On Sunday last the students of the Durga Devi School and those of the Young Men's Hindu Association Night School, in all about 110, were taken for excursion to Versova near Andheri by the Social Service League. The boys were accompanied by some of their teachers and a few volunteers of the League. After taking their breakfast the boys attended a meeting where a short address about the recent European War was given to the people and school children of the village. They were afterwards taken in boats across the creek to the Mudh Fort and then to the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji of whose life and lifework they were given information in the camp. The boys one by one respectfully saluted the grand old man of India. They were treated to light refreshment by Mr. Dadina, Mr. Dadabhoy's son-in-law before they returned to the Andheri station on their way back to Bombay.

MILLHANDS AND THE WAR.

Sports for millhands and their children were arranged at Sewree, in the open field near Indo-China mills, on last Sunday afternoon. Before the games commenced, speeches were made about the progress of the war which was explained with the help of maps, by officers of the Kamgar Hitewardhak Sabha. Great regret was expressed at the sad news of the death of Lieut. the Hon. E. C. Hardinge. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, who arrived later, was welcomed by millhands' children from the Free School of the K. H. Sabha, who sang songs specially composed for the occasion.

In the evening the millhands, residing at Lower Parel performed a Pooja at De Lisle Road, over 500 male and female millhands being present. Rao Bahadur C. H. Secalvad presided, and interesting speeches were made about the war by Messrs. D. S. Yande and others. Prayers were offered for the success of British Arms.

NAVAL RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 8,788-2; H. H. the Maharaja of Bairampur, Rs. 2,000; Mr. C. V. Vernon, Rs. 150; Mrs. Paterson Brown, Rs. 150; Mrs. R. H. Brock Hollinshead, Rs. 100; Through Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Aden, Mr. Menahim Missa, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Khamisa Hajee Jannahomed, Rs. 50; Mr. Essofally Sharafally, Rs. 25; Mr. A. E. Medawar, Rs. 20; Mr. F. Livierato, Rs. 20; The Aden Tobacco Co., Rs. 20; Mr. F. J. Spencer, Rs. 20; Mr. Ah. Mohad Cassim, Rs. 15; Messrs. H. Adamally & Co., Rs. 15; Messrs. Abdoolkader Hossenally Vasi & Co., Rs. 11; total Rs. 12,384-2.

The donations made to the Fund in Ceylon now amount to Rs. 4,027, and in Rangoon to Rs. 6,081.

Packing Cases from Miss D. M. Cursetjee, Bombay Cycle and Motor Co., Mr. Cassie and others; A Friend 3 Pair Socks, 6 pairs Wristlets; Mrs. Emanual Parcel of Books; Mr. Stokes 50 Books; Mrs. Ramsay, Quetta, 60 Books; R. A. Goodsie over 100 sample tins of Peak Freen's Biscuits.

Owing to great pressure of correspondence Lady Peirse will be much obliged if al letters sent to her connected with the above Fund have "Naval Appeal" written on the top left-hand corner of the envelope. Donations should be forwarded to Messrs. Cox & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay; while parcels containing gifts in kind should be addressed to Lady Peirse, Admiral's House, Bombay.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

GRATUITY FOR MOTHER OF EMPLOYE WHO DIED AT THE FRONT.

A meting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the Chairman, Mr. G. W. Hatch, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the engineer recommending the grant of a gratuity to the mother of the late Mr. Humphrey, an assistant in his office, who had proceeded to the Front and died there. The engineer, in his letter, pointed out that the Board had agreed to pay Mr. Humphrey half-pay for twelve months, and by making this grant they would be appreciating the patriotic spirit of Mr. Humphrey in offering himself for the service of the country.

Mr. P. R. Cadell pointed out that this was a very deserving case. Besides his aged mother, Mr. Humphrey had left sisters behind him. This was the first casualty among men from Bombay.

The Board granted a gratuity of six months' full pay.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A FOREST GUARD.

TRIAL AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

The trial concluded to-day before Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, in which two villagers, named Khondya Ganu Manday and Narayen Rayaji Mangale, are chargod with the murder of a forest guard, named Sakharam Hari Mane on the 15th October last under particularly revolting circumstances. The principal accused named Kusha has absconded.

The story of the crime is as follows:—On the 15th October the deceased met a young woman whom he taxed with not paying him the sum of one rupee which she had promised on a pervious occasion when she was caught by the accused while removing a bundle of sticks from the forest. The woman expressed her inability to pay whereupon he criminally assaulted her. Hearing her cries a cousin named Kusha ran up with a hatchet in his hand. He first assaulted the deceased and dragged him in the direction of Manchar village and with the aid of his brother Khondya and a man named Narayen threw him on the ground. Kusha struck him with his hatchet until he had severed the head from the trunk. They then burried the body.

The jury after a short absence brought in a verdict of guilty of murder against the first accused and of abetment against the second. Judgment has been reserved.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the late Bank of Upper India Limited, held at Meerut it was resolved to adopt a scheme for reconstruction of the Bank after approval by the depositors. The main features of the scheme are all that floating depositors can operate on their accounts from the date of resumption up to 25 per cent. and further 25 per cent. will be available after one year, another like amount after 18 months' and the balance at the end of two years. Fixed depositors shall be offered the option of converting their deposits into preference shares bearing interest at five per cent. or into debentures with interest at four and a half per cent. redeemable after ten years at par. The scheme provides for the appointment of three trustees by the debenture holders.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj charged Antone Sebastian, a motor car driver, with rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday night a hack-victoria driver, named Suleman Dadu, who was driving from Cumballa Hill, towards Grant Road, saw the accused's car coming up the ascent following a zig-zag course.

He shouted out to the accused, who, however, paid no heed to the warning, and came straight upon him, with the result that the car collided with the carriage and then went into a gutter. One of the front wheels of the victoria was completely smashed, and its axle bent. The car was also damaged.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the victoria came suddenly upon him. He rushed against a wall to avoid a collision with the carriage.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said the latter had been a motor driver for the past twelve years with a clean record, and the ends of justice would be met by the infliction of a fine. He fined the accused Rs. 40, and ordered the fine to be given to the complainant as compensation.

THE JASDAN CASE.

COMMISSION ISSUED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, the case again came on for hearing, in which Inspector E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Vincent Pereira with criminal breach of trust of the value of two motor cycles entrusted to him for sale on behalf of the Jasdan State. Mr. Pereira defended the accused.

Mr. Morris stated that Mr. Yeswantrai, Chief Karbhari of the Jasdan State, was still not fit to attend the Court, and applied for a commission to issue to examine Mr. Yeswantrai at Rajkot.

Mr. Pereira objected to the commission being issued as, he said, it was very desirable that Mr. Yeswantrai should appear in person.

The Magistrate ordered a commission to issue to the Political Agent at Rajkot, returnable on the 8th proximo.

THE STORY OF A "LOTTERY."

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Narayen Deva and two other Hindus with cheating Luxman in respect of three sums of money amounting to Rs. 1,210.

The accused represented to the complainant that one of them had won a lottery worth Rs. 25,000, but that he could not draw the amount without paying some money to the Bank where the money was lying. The complainant thereupon parted with the money. He subsequently discovered the fraud that had been practised upon him.

All the accused were convicted. They admitted previous convictions. The first was sentenced eighteen months' and fourteen days', the second to three years' and three months', and the third to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ABKARI ACT PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Albert Rogers, a European, was charged with importing two bottles of country liquor from Poona. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

EX-BAILIFF'S ASSAULT ON WIDOW.

Gaspar Lawrence De Silva, ex-bailiff, Bombay Small Causes Court, charged before Mr. Dabholkar, the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, with voluntarily causing hurt to Mrs. Josephine Rozario, an old widow, was on Monday last, convicted of the offence and fined.

The widow's complaint was that she had gone to pay money due to the accused's mother, when the accused struck and kicked her.

Assistant Surgeon J. Kapasi, of the Bandra Government Dispensary, described the injuries and said he was of opinion that they were due to an assault.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20. Out of the fine, Rs. 10 was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

MISSING CARTRIDGES FOUND,

BURIED NEAR PORT COMMISSIONERS' EMPLOYEES' LINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

On Saturday a coolie working in an open plot of ground attached to the Port Commissioners' employes lines at Ekbalpore came across a large number of cartridges, and at once informed the police who dug out 800 cartridges similar to those reported missing from Fort William recently. On the 17th December, 320 boxes each containing 1,200 cartridgse, were sent from Fort William to Bombay via the Bengal-Nagpur Railway route. One of the boxes was afterwards reported to be missing from the Port Commissioners' yard.

In consequence of the clue supplied by the coolie, the police have succeeded in recovering the major portion of the stolen cartridges, and are reported to have arrested one or two of the Port Commissioners' employees on suspicion.

INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

At the Government House last evening the Governor invested the Maharaja Girija Nath Ray Bahadur with the Insignia of second class C.I.E., delivered letters patent of Knight Bachelor to Lieutenant-Col. Leonard, Rogers, C.I.E., decorated the Hon. Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, Col. S. M. Renny, Major E. D. W. Greig with the badge of third class C.I.E., Babu Manmatha Nath Ghose with the badge of Companion I.S.O., Raja Bari Behari Kapur, C.S.I., with first class Kaiser-i-Hind medal, Babu Sachi Bhusan Malik, Miss L. W. Brock and Rev. C. S. Mead with second class Kaiser-i-Hind medal. There was a distinguished gathering present.

The Shan States Railway section between Kalaw and Aung Ban is expected to be ready for goods traffic about the end of January and for passenger traffic by March.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY.

The second ordinary General Meeting of shareholders was held yesterday. The Directors' Report stated that the Directors regret that it had not been possible to give supply as early as was anticipated in their last Report, which delay is primarily due to the late arrival of the Engines. It had been anticipated that the first set would have arrived in Ahmedabad sometime in May last whereas, in spite of continual pressure being brought to bear upon the makers the first of the three engines was not delivered in Ahmedabad until October. Unless any further unforeseen delay occurs the Directors hope that a supply of electricity will be available in Ahmedabad in January next. Possible consumers are now being actively canvassed and the prospects of a satisfactory load being obtained from the outset are encouraging.

The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Birkett, in moving the Report said:—I have to inform you that your Directors' anticipation that the Company would be in a position to give supply next month is likely to be fulfilled. The plant for the generating station has all been delivered in Ahmedabad and its erection is now almost completed. The tests on the plant will it is hoped be made during the first week in January and if as is anticipated no trouble is experienced supply can then be commenced. Regarding the distribution all the underground cables have now been laid and the construction of the serial distributors is well advanced. The number of applications that have been received for supply is distinctly encouraging and I have every reason to hope that the rate of progress will greatly exceed that contemplated when the Company was formed. If our experience in Ahmedabad is similar to that of other cities in India we shall have to contemplate an extension of the Generating Station in the not far distant future. I have further to inform you that it will be necessary to make the final call of Rs. 25 on the shares. The prospectus contemplated that at the outset it would only be necessary to call up Rs. 75 per share but additional expenditure to that foreseen when the prospectus was issued has had to be incurred in the directions indicated in the report, in the purchase of land for your Generating Station, and in an increase of wages and expenses due to the late delivery of the Diesel Engines which causes have made it necessary for your Directors to decide to call up the final instalment of Rs. 25 and which will make the shares fully paid up. Call notices will be issued to you in due course and the call will be payable on or before 15th February.

The report was adopted.

GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary General Meeting of shareholders was held yesterday. The Directors' Report stated that further capital to the extent of about Rs. 4,00,000 is necessary to cover the capital expenditure on the Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Godhra-Lunavada Railways in respect of which negotiations with the Railway Board are in progress. It is proposed to raise this additional capital by an issue of Debentures. A regular service of trains has been maintained on the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Section during the year. The gross earnings for the year ended 30th September 1914 amounted to Rs. 1,13,610-13-1 and these earnings are credited to capital in accordance with the Company's Contract with the Secretary of State. The Godhra-Lunavada Section was opened up to the Panam River on 4th December 1913 and through to Lunavada on the 1st September last. The gross earnings of this section up to the 30th September 1914 amounted to Rs. 34,442-15-0 which earnings are also credited to capital. With the completion and opening for traffic of these two lines, payment of interest out of capital ceases as at 30th September and rebate terms now apply. Negotiations are still in progress with the Railway Board in regard to Directors' proposals to extend the Nadiad-Kapadvanj line to Modasa and the Godhra-Lunavada line to Sunth-Rampur. The negotiations with the Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd. and the Railway Board in regard to the purchase of the Railway from Champaner Road to Shivrajpur are also still in progress. Surveys of the following proposed railways have been completed during the year under review and project estimates submitted to the Railway Board:—(a) From Tasra to Virpur *via* Balasinor. (b) From Bulsar to Dharampur. The former line has satisfactory prospects and the Directors are considering the desirability of applying for a concession with a view to its construction. The prospects of the Bulsar-Dharampur Railway are not favourable.

The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Birkett, in moving the adoption of the Report said:—I am glad to be able to point to the fact that the original construction undertaken has now been completed and that both the Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Godhra-Lunavada Railways are open throughout for public traffic and that rebate terms apply as from the 1st October last. You are all doubtless aware what rebate terms mean. It is an arrangement whereby if the net earnings of the railways do not equal a return of 5 per cent on the paid up capital Government undertake to give a rebate up to the extent of their nett earnings from traffic interchanged with the main line to make up that return. Judging from the earnings that have been received up to the 30th September last, it is not likely that the nett earnings of the two lines during the current year will amount to 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital and it will therefore be necessary to claim rebate to make up the deficiency. It was however, always anticipated that some rebate would be required at first as the prospects of the Godhra-Lunavada were not as good as those of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj line and also owing to the War, railways' earnings have lately been much reduced, but your Directors have every confidence that traffic will develop on these lines as it has done on all other lines in India and in a short time they will be independent of assistance in the shape of rebate. I would however say that it is most essential in the interests of the Company that the lines should be extended in order that the advantages of a longer lead and economy in working expenses may be obtained. As you know your Directors have for a long time past been working to secure a concession to extend the Nadiad-Kapadvanj line to Modasa and Meghraj and the Godhra-Lunavada line to Sunth Rampur and in this connection and regarding the proposed purchase of the Champaner Road-Shivrajpur Tramway and also the working of your lines I should like to explain to you exictly how matters stand.

As my predecessor Sir Henry Procter told you last December arrangements had been come to with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company by which that Railway agreed to assume liability for rebate terms for the existing lines Nadiad-Kapadvanj, Godhra-Lunavada and Champaner Shivrajpur Light Railway collectively and for the proposed extensions as opened. That Company also agreed to work the system for the actual cost plus 10 per cent. to cover supervision as in the case of H. H. The Gaekwar's Dabhoi Lines. I regret to have to tell you that these arrangements have since fallen through, owing to the B. B. & C. I. Railway refusing to agree to the allowance asked by your Directors for the Company's administration expenses, and to the 5 per cent. commission or promotion, although the same were quite reasonable and on the same basis as those granted in other concessions recently obtained. We are still in correspondence with the Railway Board on the subject, and, although we have not yet heard officially, I think I may say that your Directors have every reason to believe that an arrangement quite satisfactory for the Company will shortly be arrived at, by which the Government of India will assume the liability for rebate terms for the whole system including the Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway and the proposed extensions and the whole system will be worked by the Company itself. As soon as we have any definite information it shall be communicated to you in a circular letter and you will be informed how your Directors propose to proceed in regard to the raising of the additional capital which will be required.

All arrangements have been made for the issue of these debentures and your Directors' proposals are now simply awaiting the sanction of the Railway Board.

MR. K. S. AIYAR.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

An interesting ceremony was performed yesterday in the unveiling of the portrait of Mr. K. S. Aiyar, late honorary principal of the Government College of Commerce, at the college, by the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan in the presence of a large assembly.

In opening the proceedings, Principal Anesty of the College gave a long history of the movement and said the students, who presented this portrait, had honoured Mr. Aiyar not as their first principal but as a great educationist. He thought it his duty to pay a personal tribute to Mr. Aiyar, in whom he saw only one man in India, who realised that there was such a thing as higher education for the business community.

Mr. Anesty referred to many other good qualities of Mr. Aiyar and thanked Dr. Mackichan for being present on the occasion.

Dr. Mackichan, who addressed next, said he had come to the college with a fuller knowledge of the college, its work, its staff, its aspirations and its students and what he saw there impressed him of the sense of vitality of this youngest college. The college had just concluded the second year of its existence and in that brief space of time it showed signs of maturity and development, which associated with a college of long standing. They were that day about to perform one of those acts which associated with colleges with long history because it was not every college which within two years of its existence was able to unveil a portrait. He felt somewhat out of place in a college of commerce because his connection with commerce was of an invisible description, yet he was interested in it not because it was connected with arts and associated with money making and other material progress, but because it was an institution of culture and an integral part of the University of Bombay. And he was glad to find the students of this college begin with a very high ideal.

TYPICAL REPRESENTATIVE OF MADRAS.

Dr. Mackichan then referred to the personal qualities of Mr. Aiyar at great length and said that from the beginning he had recognised him as an enthusiast possessed with a great idea and determined to carry it out. There were some, he said, who thought that in Bombay only were to be found the life, energy and impulse which moved the great Indian Empire, but it was well for them to learn that there were other presidencies which could furnish a man, who could lead them with energy. He had been impressed with one feature of the Madras Presidency, namely, hard and perserving work and Mr. Aiyar was a typical representative of that part of India from where he came. He was glad that Bombay had through this institution added one to many others on which they rested their claim of being "Urbs prima in Indis" and yet notwithstanding that they owed it to a member of the other Presidency. However, Mr. Aiyar now belonged to Bombay and he had become one of their distinguished citizens. Had it not been for Mr. Aiyar, this college would not have come into existence and no institution was more distinctly connected with an individual than was this college with Mr. Aiyar. He hoped that just as Mr. Aiyar's presence had been an inspiration to earlier students, so the light of his portrait seen day by day by generations of students would continue to be an inspiration to them during these coming year. By unveiling this portrait, the students had set before them the effigy of one who had been an example to students, an example which it would be well for all of them to emulate. Mr. Aiyar had set before them an example of patient, earnest, persevering, devoted and unselfish work and what better example could they like to have than in the life of the founder of the college.

Dr. Mackichan, in conclusion, announced that though they were in a hired building at present, they would before long be in a building of their own with all the comforts and conveniences necessary for the life of a modern student. Besides they would have a good hostel and also an athletic field. And he hoped that this college would take its place along with all the colleges in the Presidency in every department of college life.

Dr. Mackichan then unveiled the portrait, which was an oil-painting by Mr. M. F. Pithawalla, a Parsi artist.

In reply Mr. Aiyar thanked Dr. Mackichan and Principal Anesty most profusely for the very flattering terms in which they had spoken of him and the students for the kindness they had shown to him by initiating this movement and successfully carrying it out. He referred to the genuine interest taken in the college by Principal Anesty and the enthusiasm shown by him and remarked that it augured well for its future and he was sure that Mr. Anesty's ambition to see within a few years a large number of bachelors of commerce among merchantmen would be fulfilled.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Mackichan terminated the proceedings.

An Indian Army Order special states that his Majesty has been pleased to approve pardons being granted to all persons subject to the Indian Army Act, who were in a state of desertion on the 5th August and who surrender themselves at any place in India on or before the 15th January, or at any station out of India where there are regular forces on or before the 15th February.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

ADDITIONAL RACE FOR SATURDAY.

Second Extra Meeting, Saturday, 26th December.

Entries closed at 12-0 noon on Tuesday, 22nd December.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (4 years).

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seignewrie (4 years).

Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette (aged).

Mr. G. K's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).

Mr. G. K's br am m Veera (6 years).

H. H. Jam Sahib's b e m Wild Bird (4 years).

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Partial Eclipse (3 years).

Mr. J. Crawford's b e g Glengarry (5 years).

Mr. Turner Green's br aus g The Painter (aged).

Owners and Trainers are reminded that Entries for the Bombay 3rd Extra Meeting, to be held on Thursday, 31st December 1914, will close at 4 p.m. to-morrow Wednesday, 23rd December.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Considering that there are no soldier players to compete this year and that the war is also probably responsible for other absentees, the entries for the Amateur Golf Championship are quite as good as could reasonably have been anticipated. The competition which will be played off on the links of the Tollygunge Club between 24th and 27th instant seems very open, favouritism being about equally divided between Messrs. Whigham, Gatheral, Ogilvy and Hamilton, with the possibility of a surprise from Mr. Steel or Mr. Jenkins. The latter is the brother of the present holder of the British Championship.

The first rounds will be played off on Thursday and the following is the draw:—L. W. Ogilvy v. J. W. H. Greig, J. Bernie (W. O.); E. Watson (scratched), N. O. C. Marsh v. R. Baker, J.D. Gatheral (W.O.); C. A. Jones (scratched); A. E. Boyd v. A. Brebner, J. Knighton Smith v. V. H. Maccow, E. H. Bray v. Jas Lennox, R. H. Craig v. F. H. Stewart, D. O. W. Lamb, C. J. Hamilton, R. K. R. Macmaster, P. G. Jenkins, G. C. Whigham, M. G. Park, B. I. Collins, D. J. Reid, E. A. Strachan, J. J. Latta, C. V. Hingston, W. Fernie, K. B. Dunlop, T. R. Abercrombie, T. Campbell, A. Mann (scratched); J. C. K. Peterson, A. S. Main, D. A. H. Kilgour, J. M. Datenport, T. F. Connew, A. I. Steel, G. Stapledon and J. B. Rose (byes).

Twenty-four other players are byes. Mr. A. Mann has scratched.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 31,22,990-3-6; H. H. The Miner Nawab of Junagadh, Rs. 25,000; Fourth Instalment from Poona Branch, Rs. 10,000; The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Rs. 7,500; Subscriptions through the Mamlatdar of Godhra, Rs. 7,404-8-7; Bhayats of Dhrangadhra State, Rs. 2,950; Daruds Thandar Rs 1,716; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 1,455-6-0; Part subscriptions from Panch Mahal Agency, Sirdar Bomanji Dalal, his son, Mr. Dinshaw, and his ryots, Rs. 1,201-12-0; Dasada Thandar, Rs. 1,122-8-0; Members of the Bombay Shroff Association (1st Instalment), Rs. 1,100; 2nd Instalment from Mandvi Taluka, Rs. 740; 21st Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 689-15-0; Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 526-9-0; Workmen of B. I. S. N. Co.'s Engineering Works, Mazagon, Rs. 524-13-0; 3rd Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; The Bombay Shroff Association (for Lady Hardinge War Hospital), Rs. 500; Second Instalment from Bachan Taluka, Rs. 279-8-0; The Captains and Officers of H. M. S. "Hardinge" Rs. 200; Subscriptions through Assistant Deputy Political Agent, Zalawad Pant, Rs. 159-5-3; Rajpur Talukdar, Rs. 150; Hubli M.S.M.R. Sunday School Contribution, Rs. 111; J. N. Fraser Esqr., Rs. 100; Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 83-8-0; L. Napier Esqr. I.F.S., Rs. 75; People of Jamictpura of South Dascroi, Rs. 75; Passengers of second saloon of S. S. Caledonia, Ss. 63; Third Instalment from Bhuj Taluka, Rs. 60; Clerical Staff of B. I. S. N. Co.'s Engineering Works, Mazagon, Rs. 55-3-0; Maganlal D. Khakhar Esqr. J.P., Rs. 51; 3rd and 4th Instalments Staff and Pupils Nizam's Government High School Gulbarga, Rs. 45; Further contribution from the staff of Messrs. Marsland Price & Co. Ltd., Rs. 30-11-6; Amount collected by Muriol Wills and Evelyn Wills, pupils of Railway School Bhusawal, Rs. 14; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 8; Total Rs. 31,87,497-14-10; Deduct amounts transferred to H. E. The Viceroy's Fund, Rs. 49,199-12-9; Total Rs. 31,38,298-2-1.

W. L. GRAHAM,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Honorary Secretaries.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The following is the thirtieth list of casualities in France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

One man.—90th Infantry.

Subedar Padamadhoj Rane previously reported missing.

61 men of various regiments, the majority being in the 58th Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Major J. Hogg, 1/9th Gurkhas.

Captain C. H. Elliot, 58th Rifles.

81 men of whom 42 are in the 58th and 59th Rifles.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. S. Bosanquet, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain P. Viney, Leicesters.

LATER.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. T. Loder-Symonds, Cameronians.

Second-Lieut. H. Pecker, Royal Scots.

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339, HORNBY ROAD,
ALICE BUILDING.

Hours:—9 to 6.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, December 23 1914.

Friday, the 25th instant, being Christmas Day and, in accordance with custom a journalistic holiday, there will be no issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" on Saturday the 26th instant.

TRADE AND THE WAR.

It seems that some of the leading economic journals view with disfavour the recent copartnership of the Board of Trade in the matter of the Syndicate which is about to undertake, with a capital of million and a half, the revival of the manufacture of aniline dyes in order to be altogether independent in the future of the German stuff. We say revival because it should be remembered that England was the original home of those colours. Not only did she manufacture them to meet all the demands of home consumption, but to supply the needs of foreign countries, especially Germany. The value of the exports had reached 4½ millions sterling per annum. But as the Germans began to make the dyes themselves and sell them cheaper to consumers in England, the latter gradually diminished her own manufactures. She thought it consistent with her free trade policy that it was better to import raw materials at a cheaper price than could be obtained at home, and thus invest the saving of capital in other industries which could be better fostered and advantageously maintained. When the manufacture seemed to be fast declining, some far-sighted persons urged that efforts should be made, by means of persistent laboratory experiments, to make dyes which would drive out the German article but Germany forged ahead till she was able to command the monopoly of the manufacture and the trade all over the world. And no where did she push her dyes more than in India. With the manufacture of coloured goods in Bombay mills and elsewhere, say, during the last fourteen or fifteen years, the imports have grown to very large dimensions. Against only an import of a few lakhs they have now risen to a crore, of which the Bombay Presidency alone absorbs nearly three and a quarter crores. The German manufacturers, who had no special custom twenty years ago, not only began to push their exports in the Bombay markets but sent competent dyers for the purpose of teaching mills, which started dyeing concerns, how to mix colours and turn out goods of a variety of fancy patterns which would catch consumers and thus lead to a larger trade. Just before the war began we had thus in Bombay half-a-dozen flourishing firms who traded in German aniline dyes. Dyeing is now a regular branch, along with bleaching, of every weaving mill in the city. And such has been the keen rivalry that the manufacture of coloured goods has taken immense strides during the last few years as the official returns show.

The war, in many economic and financial matters, has been an eye-opener to England as well as to India. Both have now fully realised the importance of fostering indigenous industries which can maintain their own against foreign competition, provided they set about the task with the requisite up-to-date plant and machinery, use sufficient enterprise and avail themselves of expert knowledge. They are now endeavouring in Bombay to make salts, used in weaving purposes, hitherto imported from Germany. That is a step in the right direction, and provided that the experiments now being conducted prove commercially successful India in a few years might become independent of such saline stuffs. Similarly, there is now a demand for chemical experts to extract dyes for commercial purposes from vegetable drugs in this country, and the indigo planters, who have almost entirely lost a once thriving trade, are exhorted to give the most earnest attention to the manufacture of dyes so as to be able to compete with the synthetic dye of Germany which now holds the Bombay market. India has been awakened to the importance of what she could industrially do to be independent of foreign supplies demanded for her manufactures. The war has been the eye-opener and quickener of the enterprise which the would-be industrial pioneers have hitherto discussed only in an academic fashion. All the voluminous essays read before the annual Industrial Conferences could not stimulate the industrial spirit in the way this war, an evil itself, has done.

Similarly, England has now fully awakened to the imperative necessity of never neglecting to turn out goods, cheap or dear, which she can produce herself, instead of relying on foreign countries which in certain eventualities may sometimes cease to supply them. The leading economic journals seem not so much against the fostering of industries which can make the country independent and self-contained as against the State becoming a partner in joint industries, as the Board of Trade has just done by keeping a certain portion of the shares of the new Syndicate for making aniline dyes and even guaranteeing for a certain number of years interest on the debentures proposed to be issued. That is an unwise economic policy. It is tantamount to sacrificing the general taxpayer in order to befriend a timid but powerful and influential clique of men who understand the art of "log-rolling" in Parliament. The Board of Trade has created a precedent, which in times to come may prove extremely mischievous, especially with a protective tariff. But, leaving the political aspect of the matter alone, on broad principles it is unwise for the State to cast in its lot with any trading syndicate. The holding of the Suez Canal shares stands in an entirely different category. It is a great national investment and an invaluable asset from the point of view of the foreign policy of Great Britain. We are thus disposed to agree with our economic contemporaries who view the recent Board of Trade transaction with disfavour. At the same time, as we observed the other day, England will have, at the close of the war, to revise its fiscal policy in relation to foreign countries and economists also will have to modify their shibboleths and dogmas in the light of the experience gained in this war.

Notes of the Day

The Matriculation Results.

The Government's Resolution on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1912-13, described as a "feature of the year which is less a cause of satisfaction, the apparent lowering of the standard for the Matriculation Examination which resulted in the passing of nearly double the number of candidates compared with the previous year." This year's examiners have apparently taken this indictment to heart and tried "to raise" the standard, with the result that the per centage of successful students declared yesterday is the lowest in the history of the University. Last year 2,792 candidates passed out of nearly 5,000, giving a per centage of 58, but this year only 1,329 out of 5,303 candidates have been declared successful, a per centage of 25. Those students who appeared at centres, other than Bombay, seem to have fallen to the lot of more sensitive examiners, for the disparity between the per centage of Bombay and those of mofussil centres is very notable. Bombay has passed 667 out 1,690 giving a per centage of 39; while Poona 185 out of 807, a per centage of 23; Ahmedabad 362 out of 1,754, a per centage of 20; Karachi 66 out of 455, a per centage of 14; and Belgaum 49 out of 597, a per centage of 8! If this result is not due to the Government's veiled hint; the teaching in our secondary schools, including Government schools, must have deplorably deteriorated in the course of one year. The Director of Public Instruction would hardly acknowledge that, and the next year's resolution, we suppose, will again eulogise the "enlightened and progressive spirit of the University in the development of its policy," and this time include the Matriculation Examination!

A Record Ship-building Performance.

Since the war broke out the naval dockyards at Home have, of course, been working night and day at tremendous pressure and Mr. Churchill in his recent statement in the House of Commons paid a well-deserved tribute to the loyal way in which the workmen in the Government Yards had responded to the country's call. The men in the private yards have been equally responsive and the record performance of Messrs. Cammel, Laird and Company in completing the light cruiser Caroline within twelve months (she was actually commenced on the 28th January last) is one on which they and their employees are to be congratulated. The Caroline is one of the eight cruisers of C. class ordered for the 1913-14 programme. All are well over 400ft. long, with a beam of 39ft., and a draught of 13¼ft., and they displace some 4,000 odd tons. They are all protected by side armour extending right fore and aft and of very considerable depth. The thickness for the greater part of the length is three inches, reduced slightly at the fore and aft ends. They mount two 6-in and eight 4-in. guns, with two twin-torpedo tubes for discharging the largest and most powerful torpedoes now made. The great improvement in the fighting efficiency of these light armoured cruisers is, in large measure, due to the advance in the efficiency of the propelling machinery. Their nominal speed is 29 knots. Sister ships to the Caroline,—the Arethusa, laid down at Chatham in October 1912; the Aurora, also laid down in October 1912 at Devonport; and the Undaunted, laid down by the Fairfield Co. in January 1913; are already in commission and twelve others are completing.

Germany the Peerless!

Herr Adolf Lasson, a privy councillor and professor of the University of Berlin, writing to a Dutch correspondent, says that the world is now divided into those who consider Germany the most perfect political structure which the world has ever known and those who desire the extermination of Germany. The writer then lays it down that he who is not a German knows nothing of Germany. "We are morally and intellectually superior to all," he says and somewhat superfluously adds "and without peer." He continues:—

England goes to her ruin; but France can still achieve salvation. As for Russia, she must no longer remain our neighbour. We will this time wipe the slate. Our real adversary is England. Evil be to you, Albion; God is with us and defends our just cause.

The Late Dr. Bywater.

The name of Dr. Ingram Bywater, whose death was reported by Reuter, a day or two ago, will be familiar to many generations of Oxford men, especially to those who read "Greats" for their degree. Dr. Bywater was born in London on the 27th of June 1840, and graduated from Queen's College, Oxford, with a first class in Classical Moderations and also in "Greats." In 1863 he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter, and twenty years later was appointed Reader in Greek. From 1893 to 1908 he was Regius Professor of Greek, and was succeeded on his retirement by Professor Gilbert Murray. Dr. Bywater is best known for his critical editions of Greek philosophical works. In 1877 he edited the Remains of Heraclitus of Ephesus; in 1886 the Works of Priscianus Lydus for the Berlin Academy; in 1890 Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, his text being the prescribed text for the "Schools;" in 1898 the *Poetics* of Aristotle, his edition of which, though less conservative than that of Vahlen, which it superseded for Honour Moderations, was far less drastic in its treatment of the Paris MS. than the well-known text of Professor Butcher.

The New Defence of the Realm Bill.

This Bill which has been just introduced in the British Parliament is an amplification of the two previous Bills, which are now repealed with the introduction of this one. The Bill on the whole increases the powers of the Government and is more drastic in consequence of the new events that have taken place. For example, it contains provisions for a court-martial if a person tries to obtain information "for any purpose calculated to jeopardise the success" not only of the British forces, but also of those belonging to the Allies. In the older Acts no mention of the Allies was made. It is also an offence if a person does anything which may endanger the success of the war, or if he spreads "reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm." The court-martial is empowered to inflict the extreme penalty in those cases where a person is proved to have the intention to assist the enemy. It is not likely, although Government have been asked to give more time for consideration of the Bill, that there will be any serious debate, as it is thought that serious times such as these require exceptional measures, and there is every chance of the Bill passing into law. The Bill is very wide in its scope, and will spread its net in an effective manner.

Short Men for the Army.

The great consensus of opinion which had manifested itself against the action of the War Office in regard to the standard of height adopted in the case of the new recruits, has now forced the Secretary of State for War to give way, and the news has been received with great satisfaction that men between 5 feet and 5 feet 3 in. in height are to be accepted now. This is as it should be. As we have already pointed out in these columns, height should in no way stand as an obstacle to a man's going to the Front, provided his physique in other respects is all that it should be to endure the hardships of the present war. The hardships that the soldiers have to put up with in the winter campaign, notwithstanding the many comforts provided them, with its accompaniment of trench life, are extremely rigorous. But in spite of this the concession now allowed in the case of short men has already proved a great success, and should make available a large body of men in a splendid state of health who were formerly debarred from taking part in the strenuous struggle now going on. In Manchester a battalion consisting of these short men will soon be formed which will probably be called "Bob's Own" after the illustrious Feld-Marshall who was himself a little man.

Hospitals for Horses.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that in this war the suffering of the dumb animals, who play such an important part in the mobilisation of the Army, will be lessened to some appreciable extent. During the first few months of the war horses which were wounded in action were left on the field without much attention, and their sufferings must have been great. Now the Army have regularly employed "Humane" killers to despatch animals desperately wounded, and the veterinary staff has been very much augmented. The English Blue Cross League, with commendable humanity, have now taken up veterinary work on the French side, as our Allies' staff in this respect is very incomplete. They have made a beginning with the establishment of four base hospitals where skilled assistance is supplied. This work is being conducted under the authority of the French War Office, and is very much valued by them, as the wastage of horses was formerly very great. Soon after an action the wounded animals are brought to the hospital, where they are tended with care, and it is quite possible to send back many of the animals to the Front again. In the case of badly wounded horses, the English Blue Cross League takes measures to despatch them quickly with the least possible suffering. The work of this League has been so much appreciated that they are going to double the number of hospitals in a short time. The English veterinary staff is able to deal with about 30,000 horses a month.

Railway Indicators.

A "Sufferer" writes from Byculla drawing attention to instances of alleged negligence on the part of some member or other of the railway staff at the Victoria Terminus who does the manipulating of the train "indicators" from time to time. "Sufferer" mentions more than one occasion when he was misled by these indicators, which he says, occasionally, are wrongly arranged, betraying the public into unpleasant traps. On one occasion our correspondent arriving rather hurriedly at the station and consulting the indicator, found that there was a Down Thana train leaving, at 20-13 and "halting at all stations." He was just in time, he thought, and boarded the train about to start from platform No. 4, to which the indicator pointed. On approaching Byculla, the station of his destination, however, he was chagrined to find that the train did not stop at all there, but carried him on to Dadar, where he had to pass half an hour before he could catch an Up-train for Byculla. Again, on Sunday last "Sufferer" arriving at Byculla station early in the morning intending to catch the 5.54 a.m., train to Dadar found that the indicator at the Byculla station denoted a train at 21-59! "Suffer" also brings to our notice another instance of negligent supervision. He states that there are two Local Time Table Sheets at Byculla Station, one exhibited on the board near Wheeler and Company's stall and the other in the Third Class Waiting Room. The former indicates two small alterations by affixing small slips thereon, namely Down Trains 20-13 and 20-20, whereas the latter does not show any alterations at all.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Hon. Diamond Hardinge left Delhi yesterday to spend a few days at Dehra Dun.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by their staff, left Bombay for Calcutta on a short visit by special train yesterday afternoon. At the Victoria Terminus, their Excellencies were met by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart., Sheriff of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General; Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., Commissioner of Police; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Major H. L. Hepper, R.E., Agent, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Oriental Translator and others. Their Excellencies spent a few minutes in conversation with those present, and before they entered their saloon, were presented with fine bouquets by Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy. The train, which left at 2 p.m., was in charge of the District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Cowper, and the Superintendent of Railway Police, Mr. Holman.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces left Allahabad on Sunday for Jhansi where his Honour had a public reception. On Monday morning the Municipality presented an address setting out local wants, particularly in the matter of improved water-supply to which the Lieutenant Governor gave a sympathetic reply. In the afternoon Sir James and Lady Meston paid a visit to the Maharaja of Datia.

The new Maharaja of Sikkim will be Trashi Wangyel, a younger brother of the late Maharaja. He is about twenty-one years of age. The formal sanction to his succession has been given by the Government of India.

VICEROY'S BEREAVEMENT.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S MESSAGE.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to his Excellency Lord Hardinge, by the Bombay Corporation:—

"The Bombay Municipal Corporation have received with the deepest concern the most grievous news of the sad and untimely death of your Excellency's beloved son, Lieut. the Hon. E. C. Hardinge, who has valiantly given his life in the defence of the Empire.

"All the citizens of Bombay in common with the millions of the Empire, deeply bemoan such premature termination of the career of so gallant a youth, who by lineage and attainments was destined to fill an exalted position in the service of the Empire, and who had already given full promise of nobly fulfilling the high traditions of your illustrious house.

"We trust that your Excellency will find some consolation in your heavy affliction in the fact that there is not a corner in the vast Indian Empire, over whose destinies you so nobly preside, in which your Excellency's loss is not shared by the people."

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The following telegram was sent to the Private Secretary of his Excellency the Viceroy, Delhi, on the 21st instant, by the Hon. Dr. De Monte, President of the B. E. I. Association:—

"The Bombay East Indian Association is deeply grieved at the sad news of the death of the Viceroy's son. Offers, heartfelt condolence and prays for God's help in his Excellency's sad bereavement.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, the following telegram:—

"On behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, I beg most respectfully to offer to his Excellency the Viceroy, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in his fresh bereavement. We devoutly hope that by divine mercy his Lordship will find strength to endure the affliction with that patience which has been so characteristic of him."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshh M. Mehta has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Viceroy is most grateful to you for your very kind sympathy, and asks me to thank you in his name.

CALCUTTA'S CONDOLENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Sheriff of Calcutta has sent the following message of condolence to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—"Respectful condolences of the citizens of Calcutta to his Excellency the Viceroy on his sad bereavement."

The Hon. Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, Honorary Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, has also sent a telegram expressing sympathy with His Excellency.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NOTABLE ADVANCE IN FLANDERS.

TURKO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

RUPTURE THREATENED.

ROUT OF AN AUSTRIAN DIVISION.

It is reported from Paris on excellent authority that the Allies in the west took the offensive three or four days ago, and have made notable progress. A later telegram from Amsterdam reports that the Allies have occupied several towns in Belgium and are steadily advancing. It is added that the German lines of communication are seriously endangered.

At every point in France the Allies have asserted their superiority. The Germans have been driven out of their trenches in several parts of the front, and in one district in the Argonne twelve hundred metres of German trenches have been captured.

Round about Arras and on the Aisne our artillery shows a clear advantage over the German heavy guns.

The Germans are reported to have bombarded the hospital at Ypres.

In the East, the Germans in the Mlava region have retired, and in Galicia the Austrian offensive has been definitely checked. An Austrian division operating in the Dukla Pass has been routed, five hundred being killed and over a thousand taken prisoners.

A Petrograd paper reports that the Italian Ambassador in Constantinople has demanded from the Porte an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. The Ambassador threatened a rupture of relations failing a satisfactory answer.

It is officially stated that the fighting with the Turks in Armenia is developing favourably to the Russians.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

PROFESSORS' APPEAL FOR CHANGE OF DIET.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.

The Professors of Berlin University have made a significant appeal to the nation to change its diet in order to frustrate the allies' attempt to starve it out.

They advocate the use of potatoes, rye, oats, vegetables and fruit and recommend skim milk and cheese as a substitute for meat.

HODEIDAH INCIDENT.

BRITISH CONSUL RELEASED.

PARIS, Dec. 22.

It is announced that the British Consul at Hodeidah has been liberated.

REPORTED NOTABLE ADVANCE IN BELGIUM.
GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN DANGER.

NOTABLE ADVANCE IN BELGIUM.

SEVERAL TOWNS OCCUPIED.

ENEMY'S LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.

The Sluis correspondent of "The Tyd" says that the Allies have occupied Lombardzyde, Saint Georges, Westende, Bixschoote, Langemarck, Paschiceale and Marslede.

The Germans are concentrating as many troops as possible to regain the lost territory.

The Allies are steaily advancing along the line Bixschoote to near the railway Roulers-Menin-Lille. The German lines of communication are seriously endangered.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Dutch papers report that the Germans have evacuated Middel kerke, and the French have occupied Westende, near Ostend.

Middlekerke is on the coast only a few miles from Ostend with which place it is connected by tramway.

GERMANS WEAKENED IN WEST.

ALLIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

PARIS, Dec. 22.

It is learned here on excellent authority that the Allies in the west took the offensive three or four days ago, profiting by the despatch of German troops to Poland. The Allies made exceedingly good progress, though more formidable resistance is expected.

LOST TRENCHES RECAPTURED.

FOUR SUCCESSIVE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Last night's official communiqué published in Paris said:—

The British made attacks and recaptured this morning most of the lost trenches. The Germans made four successive attacks to recover the trenches which we had previously captured. All were repulsed. We attacked north-west of Puissaleine, south of Noyon, and gained a footing in the enemy's first line of trenches and advanced in St. Mard wood.

HOSPITAL AT YPRES BOMBARDED.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

This afternoon's communiqué says nothing of importance happened yesterday in Belgium, except that we made some progress in the region of Lombartzyde, St. George's and eastward of Korteker; also, we occupied some houses at Zwartetem, southward of Zillebeke.

The enemy bombarded the hospital at Ypres.

HALF A MILLION BRITISH SOLDIERS

TO GO TO THE FRONT BEFORE SPRING.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George interviewed said:—England is spending 45 millions monthly on war. England has over two million soldiers and sailors under arms and will shortly have two and a half million soldiers, the pick of the nation, rich and poor. Before Spring half a million magnificently trained soldiers will join our valiant French Allies. This will continue unto victory. Mr. Lloyd George reiterated England's resolution to continue the struggle with inflexible tenacity.

KAISER COMPLETELY RECOVERED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Kaiser has completely recovered and has returned to the front.

TRENCHES WON BY ALLIES.

HOPEFUL RECORD OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

ADVANTAGE GAINED EVERYWHERE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 21.

A communiqué says: On the right bank of the Meuse we gained ground on the crest two kilometres north-west of Brabant and Bors-de-Consenvoye; finally, on the heights of the Meuse.

We made slight progress in Bois-des-chevalliers, north-eastward of Fort Troyon.

From the Lys to the Aisne we carried a wood near the road the Aix-Noulettes to Souchez. We occupied the first German trenches between this road and the first houses in Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, south-west of Loos.

The enemy bombarded Arras. Our heavy artillery silenced on several occasions the enemy's artillery northward of Carnoy, and wrecked German trenches, shattering two guns. Our artillery had also a clear advantage on the Aisne.

We made appreciable gains on the entire front in Champagne, in the region of Prosnes-de-Perthes and Beau Sejour; also in the Argonne, particularly north-eastward of Beau Sejour, where we gained twelve hundred metres of enemy trenches.

We blew up in Bois-de-la-Grurie four mined saps, and established ourselves in the excavations made.

We progressed on the entire front in the Argonne and on the Meuse, notably in the region of Valennes, advancing five hundred meters, and in the region of Gercourt and Betchincourt.

"PATIENTLY WAITING AND WATCHING.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE'S PRIDE IN HIS MEN

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Lady Jellicoe, opening the Union Jack Club for the wives of soldiers and sailors, read a letter from Sir John Jellicoe, praising the bravery of the men's wives. The Admiral says he is prouder every day to command men of such superb calibre. Their discipline is perfect, and they a patiently waiting and watching.

TWO GERMAN LINERS CAPTURED.

ACTING AS SUPPLY SHIPS TO GERMAN FLEET.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The British warships near the Falkland Islands have captured the new Hamburg Amerika liners Baden and Santa Isabel, acting as supply ships to the German Fleet.

A DAY IN KIEL HARBOUR.

GERMAN FAITH IN NEW SUPER-SUBMARINES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

An American correspondent has cabled to New York a description of a day in Kiel harbour. He says the Germans have great faith in the new super-submarines. The crews of two battle squadrons in the harbour are given five hours' gun drill daily. Eleven thousand men are working day and night in the dockyard finishing ships due to be ready in three months. Nevertheless, the Germans are not over-elated.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN RAID.

AIRSHIPS SINCE UNABLE TO LEAVE THE SHEDS.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

A Berne telegram says that since the raid on Friedrichshafen not a single airship has emerged from the sheds there. The most careful precautions have been taken against a fresh attack.

The staff of State Railway Engineers are not at work at Akyab with regard to the proposed routes for a railway to join Burma with India.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT.

MERRIER THAN AT HOME.

WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENT BY LEADING ARTISTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

There are indications that Christmas at the front will be merrier than at home.

For days special staffs have been very busy sorting and despatching Great Britain's mighty Christmas box for her soldiers. This consists chiefly of warm clothing, sweet cakes, tinned milk and tobacco.

Princess Mary's fund for providing Christmas gifts for the troops totalled yesterday, 1,517,000 sterling. The soldiers are very keenly anticipating merry-making. French military cooks are learning to make plum pudding and Mr. Seymour Hicks is taking a company of leading atistes to give a week's entertainment in the soldiers' lines of communication.

MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR'S GIFT.

MOTOR AMBULANCES INSPECTED BY THE KING,

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The King inspected at Buckingham Palace the motor ambulances presented by the Maharajah of Gwalior.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The motor ambulances presented by the Maharajah of Gwallior, passed slowly in procession before the King and Queen, members of the Royal Family and officials.

Their Majesties inspected the entire fleet with the closest interest and attention and were exceedingly pleased with the perfection of the equipment.

Sir David Barr, on behalf of the Maharajh, asked the King's acceptance of the ambulances as a Christmas gift.

King George replied that he would certainly do so. He regarded it as the most noble and valuable gift. He would place it at the disposal of naval and military authorities and would send a personal telegram of thanks to the generous donor.

GERMAN AVIATORS AT WORK.

WISH FRENCH AIRMEN A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A German hydroplane dropped two bombs in Calais on Sunday. No damage was done.

Two German aeroplanes over Dunkirk dropped leaflets asking that enquiries be made regarding the body of the son of a German general, and giving news of a captured French airman. They further wished the French airmen a happy Christmas.

DAMAGE AT HARTLEPOOL.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The damage at Hartlepool, amounts to £150,000 in value.

Recruiting in the West Riding is particularly active.

NAVIGATION OF THE SHAT-EL-ARAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 22.

It is announced for the general information that the Shat-el-Arab may now be considered open to ships of moderate size with caution up to Basrah.

TRADE ROUTES OPEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 22.

It is notified that the trade routes from the east and west coast of India and Colombo to Singapore and from Karachi to Aden and the Persian Gulf are at present open.

The telephone line between Delhi and Simla is working so satisfactorily for State messages that it is hoped that it will be made available to the general public at a low tariff.

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK IN GALICIA.

AUSTRIAN DIVISION ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.

A communiqué says: "The Germans in the Mlava region retired to the line of Lauenburg-Neidenburg. There was no material incident on the left bank of the Vistula.

"We have definitely checked the Austrian offensive in Galicia. The subsequent operations have assumed a perfectly favourable character.

"We routed at the point of bayonet an Austrian division operating in the Dukla Pass. The enemy left on the field five hundred dead. We took over a thousand prisoners. Further attempts by the Przemsyl garrison to penetrate the blockading line have been decisively repulsed and the garrison has been thrown back on the line of its own fortifications with heavy loss."

PROGRESS ROUND PRZEMSYL.

RUSSIANS SEIZE DEFENCE WORKS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.

The "Army Messenger" says: Progress is being made round Przemsyl. The Russians, after the sortie by the garrison, forced the barbed-wire entanglements, and seized defensive works in that vicinity.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE VISTULA.

ENEMY'S BRIDGES SEIZED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.

The "Army Messenger," detailing the recent fighting in Poland, says that the Germans on the left bank of the Vistula endeavoured to throw part of their forces across the river. Our artillery, however, repulsed the movement and we seized the enemy's bridges. Action continues on the Bzura, where the Germans are making desperate but useless efforts against our positions.

RESTRICTED FRONT.

DUE TO CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN FORCES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22.

It is officially announced that the adoption of a more restricted front by the Russians is due to the concentration of very great German forces on our front.

RUSSIANS CHANGE THEIR POSITIONS.

AN ADVANTAGEOUS MOVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The "Times'" Petrograd correspondent says that according to reliable estimates the Germans operating on the Mlava-Thorn-Cracow front exceed 23 army corps.

This number does not include the corps operating in the Masurin Lakes district and in Galicia. The Russians at present available at Warsaw are fully able to deal with the situation.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the admirable efforts of the Allies in the west to support Russia.

The withdrawal of the Russian left from Piotrkow to Opoczno is regarded in military circles as a safe and advantageous move, precluding an envelopment on the Bzura lines from the direction of Wielun. The Russians have changed their positions in the same admirable order as at Lodz without the knowledge of the enemy.

"THE TIMES" SUMMING UP.

"The Times," summing up the situation, says:—The Germans attempted a huge concerted operation to envelop the extreme Russian right and left and also to strike at the centre. The reassuring thing is that the Russian line has not been pierced. Should the Germans succeed in piercing it at Opoczno or elsewhere, the position of the Russians in Galicia with 170,000 forces debouching from the Carpathians, might become critical. We see no reason for assuming that the Russian line will be broken but think that the German offensive will now be checked.

FIGHTING WITH TURKS

DEVELOPING IN FAVOUR OF RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.

It is officially stated that the fighting with the Turks, who concentrated in considerable forces in the direction of Van, is developing favourably to the Russians.

"We repulsed a night attack near the village of Alagoez, where many of the enemy were killed."

"There is no important modification of the situation in Galicia. We counter-attacked at certain points, capturing many quickfirers and prisoners."

ITALY DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION

MOVEMENT OF ARABS AGAINST TRIPOLI.

RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH PORTE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGARD, Dec. 22.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that the Italian Ambassador in Constantinople has demanded from The Porte an explanation of the movement of four thousand Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. The Ambassador threatened a rupture of relations failing a satisfactory answer.

"The thoroughness with which Italy is preparing for all eventualities is further evidenced by last night's Cabinet Council, which decreed an immediate additional expenditure of £8,000,000 for the needs of the navy, says the "Daily Chronicle" special correspondent at Milan, telegraphing on November 24.

"Only last week I chronicled an extra grant of £16,000,000, which a previous meeting of the Cabinet determined upon for army reorganisation purposes. These two grants, added to others of a like special nature, voted just after Signor Salandra came into power, total upwards of £40,000,000.

"Moreover, Royal decrees just promulgated sanction a special grant of £30,000 for secret service expenses, which recent international events have entailed."

ITALY AND THE WAR

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FAVOUR OF INTERVENTION.

ROME, Dec. 21.

The meetings in commemoration of Oberdank were in many cases transformed into demonstrations in favour of Italy's intervention in the war.

"GERMANY'S HARDEST FATE."

ANOTHER GREAT POWER MAY JOIN ALLIES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

An article in "Die Zukunft" says:—Duty prohibits us from concealing the fact that we are appallingly far from our goal and that an overwhelming majority of the neutrals is against us. Another great Power and two warrior nations in eastern Europe may join our foes and Germany must be prepared for the hardest fate ever experienced.

SALVATION ARMY IN JAPAN.

EMPEROR'S GIFT OF £ 3,000.

TOKIO, Dec. 21.

The Emperor and Empress have given three thousand sterling (£3,000) to the Salvation Army. This is the first Imperial recognition of the Salvation Army.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The death is announced of the famous cricketer, A. O. Jones.

NO NEWSPAPERS ON CHRISTMAS DAY

LONDON, Dec. 21.

No newspapers will be published in Britain on Christmas Day.

LONDON LETTER.

THE LATE LORD ROBERTS.

GREAT SOLDIER'S SIMPLE HOME LIFE.

ROYAL RELIEF FUNDS' EXTRA' ORDINARY SUCCESS.

The funeral of the late Lord Roberts, and the home life of the great warrior are dealt with by our correspondent.

The Prince of Wales' Relief Fund, and Princess Mary's efforts for Christmas gifts for the soldiers have met with extraordinary success.

A brilliant matinee at the Alhambra made many hundreds of pounds for the English, French and Belgian Relief Funds.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

I am afraid that the Indian Contingent that took part in the funeral procession of Lord Roberts saw London under unfavourable conditions. It was a wretched day; cold, bleak and rendered dreary by alternate drizzle and snow. None the less enormous crowds gathered along the route to pay their last tribute to the veteran warrior. One was reminded of the funeral of the great Queen Victoria by the tiny coffin on a gun carriage and covered by a Union Jack. As a rule a Field Marshall's coffin has a cocked hat on top, but in this case the simple field cap which Lord Roberts was wearing when stricken down by his last illness stood out a remarkable spot of colour with its red band, in the khaki procession with its background of grey sky. It was the funeral of one who had died in harness during a period of war, and quite different to the brilliant pageant that surrounded Lord Wolseley's remains on their journey to St. Paul's. On that occasion uniforms of all colours and shades were to be seen and orders and medals glistened. The most impressive scene of all was when the coffin arrived near St. Paul's Cathedral, and the distinguished officers who acted as pall-bearers surrounded the little oak case that contained all that was mortal of the world-famous soldier. No doubt the impressive scene within the Cathedral will have been described in your columns before this reaches you.

It is worth mentioning, by the way, that there are many reasons why the personal attendance of the King at funerals, except those of relatives, is extremely rare. Even at the burial of very eminent persons, his Majesty is nearly always represented by one of the Royal Family, an equerry or some other official. By deciding to attend the service at St. Paul's, King George proved that in the death of Lord Roberts there had passed away a man "the like of whom we may ne'er see again."

ANXIOUS TO SERVE.

So anxious was Lord Roberts to prove of service in any capacity during the war, that I verily believe that he would have carried his rifle into the trenches like any Tommy Atkins, had Lord Kitchener asked him to do so. A friend of mine, who is a relative and godson of the late Field Marshal, motored down to Ascot during the early days of the war with a companion to ask Lord Roberts to use his influence to obtain commissions for them both or some civil employment at the Front. The advice they received was the best for two active young men scarcely out of their teens. The old soldier looked at his young visitors up and down, saw they were healthy and strong, and advised enlistment in some marching regiment likely to be sent to the Front. He was not prepared to use his influence for special favours to relatives and men of family. Apart from patriotism the war offers splendid chances for young men of education who are prepared to commence a military career in the ranks.

The general belief is that Roberts went to France, met Sir John French, his Indian friends and other officers, and inspected the Indian troops with the intention of immediately returning. Such, however, was not the case. When he died the famous general had already done all this and a great deal more. He had been a great many days in the country and had seen a lot of the fighting. The day that he was taken ill he had spent the afternoon on an eminence, in the biting east wind and sleet, watching the troops. Lord Robedts was to have joined some friends at tea when his last illness seized him; an illness from which the doctors immediately feared the worst.

SIMPLE HOME LIFE.

The home life of the great soldier who has passed away was probably the same simple routine in India as in England, but at the risk of repeating what is known to you all I must give a slight impression of the family at his beautiful seat at Ascot as it occurred to one who was in the house but a few minutes. It was just after lunch that Lord Roberts was leaving the dining room in old fashioned style with Lady Roberts on his arm and his daughters following. Everything about the house was orderly, and here and there were to be noted evidences of the practical genius, even in the smallest matters of the host. As an example, I may mention the fitting of fire apparatuses, instructions as to their use, and directions to the nearest fire stations. The servants worshipped their master and mistress, and were controlled more by the magnetism of the latter's personality, than by discipline in the ordinary way. As an example, the case of family prayers, which were regularly read, may be given. There were no religious tests, but the whole household of its own accord attended these daily gatherings which were something more than the ordinary family meeting for prayers. Lord Roberts would follow the simple service by a discussion on interesting topics. United households like this are not too numerous nowadays, and form a noble example for future generations. The deference that the dead soldier always paid to his wife's opinion on all matters was not misunderstood by those who knew how much the happiness of his life and greatness of his career were due to a fortunate marriage.

A MUCH ABUSED MAN.

Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, is the most abused man in England at the present time. But that has ever been the lot of Home Secretaries; to whatever political party they have belonged. The Home Office is as dangerous a department to control as the Exchequer itself to those statesmen who would retain their popularity with the "man in the street." Outside the thorny path of politics, Mr. McKenna is a genial gentleman much liked socially. He is shrewd and clever, although his career at the Bar proved a disappointment to those who had relied on his successful university career as a foretaste of forensic greatness. But the Bar is always a lottery to the most brilliant. It must be confessed that Mr. McKenna had opportunities not offered to many aspiring juniors, for he not only belonged to a prominent legal family, with an extensive solicitors' practice, but his family are the chief proprietors of Stubb's Mercantile Agency an institution that gives as much work to lawyers as any other enterprise in the United Kingdom.

ROYAL WAR FUNDS.

The life of the Prince of Wales at the Front should be cheered by the extraordinary success of the relief fund. Never before has there been such a response to an appeal, a fact especially astonishing when one realises the great number of rival appeals that are being made just now. I fully expect that by the time this letter is published the fund will have reached a total of four million pounds. Princess Mary's efforts for Christmas gifts for our soldiers and sailors are also being rewarded, the total to-day being well over one hundred thousand pounds. I expect to see considerable addition to this as a result of Princess Mary's book which is on sale at all bookstalls to-day. The public response has been so satisfactory that Princess Mary has decided to extend it in the first place by sending gifts to all British, Colonial and Indian troops serving outside the British Isles; the next development that H. R. Highness hopes will be possible is presents for troops within the British Isles.

A BRILLIANT MATINEE.

A brilliant matinee at which Queen Alexandra was present resulted in valuable additions to the English, French and Belgian Red Cross Funds. It was held at the Alhambra on Tuesday, the magnificent theatre being packed to overflowing. Many of the ladies who took part in the performances added to their labours the task of selling programmes, sweets, tea and other refreshments during the afternoon. Among the most prominent of the latter was Miss Gaby des Lys. The famous Parisian beauty was in her most engaging and communicative mood; and dazzling as were her charms there was a keen competition in good looks among the bevy of beauty that flittered through stalls and circles, bearing their trays of wares. This was no ordinary matinee, for there was produced for the first time "Some Revue" by Messrs. George Grossmith and Cosmo Gordon-Lennox. A bevy of beauty and talent took part. Mr. George Grossmith played, and although that queen of the "Revue," Miss Ethel Levy, was unable to fulfil her promise to attend, the audience were gratified by an excellent imitation of her mannerisms by Mr. Robert Hale. A list of the famous Thespians who generously gave their services on this occasion would be exhaustive but I mention such names as Miss Marie Lloyd, Phyllis Monkman, Clarice Mayne, Phyllis Dare, Evie Greene and Lydia Kyasht. In addition to Mr. Grossmith, the male artists included Bransby Williams, Wilkie Bard, Malcolm Scott, Harry Tate and Jack Morrison. I doubt if I have ever attended a more amusing and successful entertainment of the kind. Its success was largely due to the energies of Mr. Andre Charlot, a moving spirit of the Alhambra Theatre, and Mr. Frank Brighten, the energetic managing director of Madame Louise and the Maison Lewis, Limited.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S PAMPHLET.

That distinguished playwright and perverse critic, Mr. Bernard Shaw, has caused an outburst of indignation by what is considered a highly unpatriotic pamphlet on the war. Personally, I have never taken Bernard Shaw's opinions on any political subject seriously. I know that sinister and brilliant individual, his overwhelming vanity and love of effect. It is many years ago now that I was a quite juvenile member of the staff of the old "Star," with T. P. O'Connor as Editor, H. W. Massingham as sub-editor, Joseph Pennell as art critic, Bernard Shaw as musical critic, A. B. Walkley as dramatic critic, and others forming an array of talent, so dazzling that it strains the optic nerve to look back on it. Mr. Shaw was not quite so cynical in those days, the "cap and bells" being a moral costume he has since assumed. When he is in town he passes this office most days looking the picture of the descendant of one of those early Britons noted for their spare bodies, long legs, sandy coloured hair and light eyelashes. His beard and moustache are truly Mephistophelian; and his eyelashes dart upwards from the single pucker of his brow, like the Kaiser's moustaches. His writings and his plays are an excellent tonic. It is well to remember that the following of "G. B. S.," in Germany and Austria was very great indeed; and the war must have affected his profits. Among his socialist paradoxes was marrying a rich wife; but he is very rich himself now with his savings securely invested.

"THE DYNASTS."

In London we are inclined to acclaim any one who will nowadays deliver our theatres from the rut of revivals and second rate "revues" that are being produced, presumably to cheer our spirits during these strenuous times. And when we hear that so great a literary giant as Mr. Thomas Hardy is the author, and so brilliant a stage reformer as Mr. Granville Barker the producer of a new entertainment our appetites are, to say the least keenly whetted. But at the Kingsway Theatre last night the audience were decidedly bored by the stage rendering of Mr. Hardy's great epic, "The Dynasts." The production degenerated into a series of tableaux as effective as they could be under the circumstances, but absolutely beyond the power of man to render with that mystic effect produced on the mind by reading Mr. Hardy's great book. Mr. Henry Ainley, most excellent of elocutionists, dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago, explained to the audience all about the battles, the death of Nelson, Wellington, Napoleon and other items of history. Natural effect was obtained by Nelson in the cockpit and such like scenes, but other thespian ingenuities proved disappointing, and once more as it proved that the only battle scenes that are possible are the single combats of the middle ages, and perhaps a "corner of the trenches" in modren warfare. Mr. Granville Barker apparently appreciates the fact, for he trusted much to the imagination of his audience.

It seems a pity that this venture of Mr. Granville Barker has not met with greater success, for we are sadly in need of some high-class patriotic entertainment. The people of London are ready to be diverted, but they are not in the mood for trifling.

"THE M. P., FOR RUSSIA."

Madame Novikoff, who has just suggested that an amnesty be granted by the Czar to all political prisoners and exiles who have offended against the laws, "but still love Russia," is possibly the best known Russian that ever came to London. She was described by the late Mr. W. T. Stead as an "M. P." for Russia. She was a great friend of that eminent journalist, and it was in his company that I first met her at the Ladies' Lyceum Club in Piccadilly. A quietly-speaking lady, with a deliberate manner that carries extraordinary conviction of her sincerity and care in statement, she gave me my first insight into the character of the present Czar. For his Imperial Majesty she has a great admiration. The Czar has gone far since those days and has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune and variations in popularity. But Madame Novikoff put the knowledge she possessed of his character, so clearly, that the brilliant figure that the "Little Father" now makes in the world seems to me quite natural and foreseen. No doubt Madame Novikoff's woman's insight foresees the granting of the amnesty suggested. It is worth noting that the Emperor of Russia's ideals seem absolutely devoid of the slightest suggestion of self-seeking, and that amid all the difficulties and disappointments, he patiently advances towards them. His cousin of Germany appears destined to dramatic and meteoric failure.

NOBLE FAMILIES BEREAVED.

German bullets and shrapnel have apparently extinguished one historic Irish peerage with the death of Captain R. L. Dawson, of the Grenadier Guards. Captain Dawson was the only male member of the present generation of the Earl of Dartrey's family. The present Lord Dartrey is seventy-four years of ago, the heir-presumptive being his brother the Hon. E. S. Dawson, and neither he nor any of his brothers have had sons. Lord Dartrey himself had a son who died at the age of four. Other members of noble familes reported dead are Major Cadogan, the brother of Earl Cadogan, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. Morris. The former was in the 10th Hussars and the latter in the Irish Guards. The Guards' Brigade has certainly suffered heavily, especially in officers.

ROBERT LORAINE WOUNDED.

An enterprising airman, Second-Lieut. Robert Loraine, is reported wounded. The gallant officer when not engaged in fighting the country's foes is known as Mr. Robert Loraine, a distinguished actor. It must be remembered that not only has Mr. Loraine distinguished himself as an intrepid aviator at the Front, but is entitled to the gratitude of the country as one of the pioneers of the craft in this country, who did as much as anyone to popularise and advertise the practical importance of airmanship. Not the least important part of his example, was the hint that it could be practised with most other professions, and was a far more useful recreation than most other sports. Mr. Loraine is still young, with clean-cut features, a well shaped head and athletic figure. He is an exceptionally good actor. At one time he was engaged to marry that beautiful and accomplished actress Miss Marie Lohr; who was subsequently led to the altar by Mr. Val Prinsep, a young man belonging to an affluent family. His father was the famous artist; while Val Prinseps have risen to important positions in the administration of India.

KING ALBERT.

King Albert of the Belgians,—note the title; I have seen his Majesty constantly described as King of Belgium,—is the most popular heroic figure among Englishmen at the present time. His tall handsome presence, simple manners, and splendid conduct during his country's troubles has made a remarkable impression on the English people. Wednesday the twenty-sixth was the anniversary of his birthday and Belgian colours and favours were sold throughout London and the provinces in honour of the occasion. From the aristocrat in the West End to the humblest street pedlar, all rose to the occasion, and the wayfarer whose button-hole was not bedecked with the now famous red, yellow and black colours was a rarity. The profits from all these hundreds of yards of coloured ribbon was dedicated to the unfortunate Belgians who have suffered so heavily from German brutality.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

India's Army.

"The Englishman":—The Indian Contingent is more than a contingent, and that if the war should take a really bad turn, behind the contingent would follow not merely a few thousands but myriads and myriads. One notices that the journalists in Great Britain who are calculating how many more men the Isles and the Colonies can supply, seem to quite forget that India is as much part of the Empire as Australia, and that she has a population of fighting men and of agriculturists who can be turned into fighting men, large enough to easily swamp any forces that Austria and Germany can collect. And it has always been thus. The various conferences that have been held on Imperial Defence have deliberately ignored India as a military asset of the Empire, and we have had schemes of Defence drawn up which put the Indian Army and Indian resources on one side altogether, as if the country were of no more military or strategic consequence than the island of Pitcairn. In spite of the fact that the Indian Army has habitually been used for Imperial purposes in Africa and China, statesmen continued to believe that it only served the purpose of local defence. . . .Since they have been at the front, the Indian troops with their charges and their heroes of the Victoria Cross have proved that they have the mettle and valour of European soldiers. On some occasions their assistance has been of vital importance to the allied line. It is, therefore, passing strange that India should continue to be overlooked as a factor in the war. There are no indications of any demand for fresh levies from this country, and no effort is being made here to raise new battalions. Yet, considering what the war means to the Empire, one would think that in India as elsewhere there would be drilling and training of every soul capable of bearing and willing to bear arms.

An Important Decision.

"New India."—Few of the laws under which India lives cause such widespread resentment as the Arms Act; the Press Act weighs most heavily on editors, and the public does not know the amount of trouble and anxiety caused to them by the method and uncertainty of the administration. But the Arms Act is a continual indignity, and every high-spirited Indian suffers under it. The public has therefore reason to be deeply grateful to the Hon. Mr. Justice Oldfield, who, sitting in the Appellate division of the High Court, acquitted a Musalman who had been convicted under the Act for possessing three swords. The Joint Magistrate of Madanapalle had convicted the accused, and the Sessions Judge of North Arcot, having some doubt on the matter, referred the question to the High Court. Mr. Justice Oldfield has decided that only the possession of fire-arms is an offence under the Act. Within the Presidency of Madras this decision holds good, and it cannot be changed unless the matter should in some way come, at a future time, before the Privy Council—a body which, with Lord Haldane on it, is not in the least likely to alter it.

Examinations and Suicides.

"The Indian Patriot":—The terrible seriousness with which Indian boys regard examinations has received another proof in the discovery yesterday morning of the dead body of K. Lakshmanan, a student of Pachaiyappa's College floating in the tank beside Tawker's Choultry, near Perambur. The boy was not in the first list of those allowed to appear at the next intermadiate Examination, and he went and drawned himself. His name, by a tragic irony, is included in a supplementary list. He leaves—by the evil custim of early marriage—a child widow, increasing the sadness of the cutting off of a young life complete. Of such cases there are only too many, and there is only way to prevent them: To make parents and teachers realise that examinations are not the be-all and end-all of life, and to infuse into all lads the manliness and courage, which are able to meet misfortune boldly and bear it bravely. Far too much stress is laid both by parents and teachers on success in school and college, and they drive the lads to overwork, and make them dread failure, because of the harshness and the reproaches to which it leads. And the boys must develop the virile spirit which can take a failure with courage and which does not yield to the black depression which quenches a young life by suicide.

The Komagata Maru Enquiry.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika."—Talking of the "Komagata Maru" affair, we cannot help referring to the report that it is only a portion of the accused Sikhs that have been let off and that about 100 are still detained in custody. This, if true, must be considered as unfortunate. All of these Sikhs, it will be remembered, were arrested as a result of the same incident or set of incidents and it is difficult to ascertain, especially in view of the systematic reticence maintained by the Government, what are the differentiating features which justify the authorities in realising a portion and detaining the rest. No doubt the Inquiry Commission must have suggested this course on some grounds, but as long as the public are not satisfied as to their cogency, one must say that this distinction in the treatment of the Sikhs will detract a good deal from the happy effect produced on the public mind when the news of the release of the Sikhs was announced.

Duty of Public Prosecutors.

"New India":—The case of Ram Ranjan Roy v. King Emperor (19 C. W. N. 28) deserves to be widely read for the splendid observations it contains on the manner in which Public Prosecutors should conduct prosecutions in Criminal cases. In a murder case, the prosecution story disclosed that there were certain eye-witnesses to the occurrence and yet the Public Prosecutor did not call them as witnesses though the Counsel for the defence (Mr. Eardley Norton) repeatedly requested him to do so. It was urged for the Government before the High Court that the prosecution, even in a case of murder, was only bound to call witnesses "in their favour" and reliance was placed to this proposition on a remark of Sir Arthur Wilson in 8 Cal. 121, at page 124. But the assiduous industry of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C. J., was able to discover that the original record of the judgment of Sir Arthur Wilson contained the word "power" and not "favour"—thus making a world of difference in meaning. Then it was again urged for the Government that it was the practice in the mofussil to cite only those who would help the prosecution case. This argument drew forth a vigorous protest from Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C. J., who observes as follows:—If, as we have been told, the conduct of the Public Prosecutor is in accordance with the general mofussil practice, the sooner that practice, is stopped, the better. The practice, if it exists, rests on a fundamental misconception of the purpose of a criminal trial and the duty of a Public Prosecutor. That purpose is not to support, at all costs, a theory, but to investigate the offence and to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused, and the duty of a Public Prosecutor is to represent not the Police but the Crown, and this duty should be discharged by him fairly and fearlessly and with a full sense of the responsibility that attaches to his position. The guilt or innocence of the accused is to be determined by the tribunals appointed by law and not according to the tastes of anyone else." These words are precious and should be deeply laid to heart by all Public Prosecutors.

WRONGFUL EXPULSION FROM CLUB.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

Mr. Justice Young delivered judgment to-day in the suit brought by I. F. Coelho against Harry Barton and the Indian Telegraph Association, Limited, for a declaration that the plaintiff was wrongfully expelled from the association, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff's enjoyment, of office and rights as a member of the association and for damages to the extent of Rs. 3,500.

His Honour held that the plaintiff was wrongfully expelled from the Association and the Club and that the order of expulsion must be set aside. The plaintiff was awarded Rs. 300 on his claim for his damages.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

The Ninth All India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference met here yesterday. The Hon. Col. Damys, Inspector General of Hospitals, presided. A large number of delegates were present from different districts.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A MAMLATDAR'S CONDUCT.

"INVIDIOUS AND EXCEPTIONALLY STRINGENT."

ANANDRAO BALKRISHNA RANGNEKAR *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Davar, Heaton, and Shah.*)

The facts of the case have been reported. The following judgment has been delivered by Mr. Justice Davar, in this matter:—

Rao Saheb Anant Bhasker Nimkar, the Mamlatdar of Venguria, filed a complaint against Anandrao Balkrishna Rangnekar in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Malwan, Mr. Bijurkar, charging Rangnekar with having defamed him and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200, and directed that out of the fine Rs. 75 should be paid as compensation to the complainant under Section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On appeal, the Sessions Judge remitted the sentence of imprisonment; but confirmed the conviction and sentence of fine. Against this, the accused has applied to us for revision, and the record and proceedings having been sent for, the case has been fully argued before us. The questions that arise for consideration are, whether the accused is guilty of the offence of defamation, and whether, if what he wrote amounts to defamation, the same is covered by any of the Exceptions to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and whether he is properly convicted. In the course of the arguments before us, two very important questions have been argued, namely, whether the proceedings in connection with which the offence is alleged to have been committed were judicial proceedings, and whether the accused is not entitled to absolute privilege as a party to such judicial proceedings independently of any question of good faith governing his action. I propose in the first instance to deal with the main question in the case, viz., whether the conviction is proper, and ought to be upheld. In doing so, I must first consider whether the petition presented by the accused to the Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri against the order of the complainant contains statements which are defamatory, and if so, whether they are or are not covered by any of the Exceptions to Section 499. The facts which led to the filing of this complaint are shortly these. As far back as 1849 a portion of certain lands in the village of Kochre in the satnagiri District was mortgaged to the grandfather of the accused by one Ramchandra Jivaji Rege, and under the terms of the mortgage deed the mortgagors paid the assessment on the mortgaged portion of the land, although the accused was in possession of it. The mortgagors had been doing so for about 50 years; but in 1902, the accused alleges, there was a dispute as to who should pay the assessment, and the then revenue authorities decided that the mortgagors should continue to pay it. That order does not appear to be forthcoming, but the fact remains that the mortgagors continued to pay the assessment till March, 1913. About this some new arrangement seems to have come into operation for the collection of revenue in the Ratnagiri District, and what are spoken of as "Kabja Khatas" were opened, by which the parties in possession of lands were primarily made liable to pay the assessment to Government.

THE LAST INSTALMENT.

The last instalment for the year 1912-13 fell due in May, 1913, and was not paid. The mortgagors' moveable property was attached in the first instance. After holding an investigation, the warrant of attachment against the mortgagors was cancelled by the complainant, and a warrant was issued against the accused to recover from him the overdue instalment of Rs. 6-1-4. This was on July 6, 1913. In consequence of the warrant the accused paid this amount. He, however, felt aggrieved by this order made by the complainant, Rao Saheb Nimkar, and, as he was entitled to do, under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code, appealed to the Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri against the order, praying that it may be reversed. The appeal he presented was in the shape of a petition which he sent to the Assistant Collector by post, and the Mamlatdar complains that it is in this petition the accused has made statements defamatory of him, and committed by it an offence for which he was prosecuted and convicted. The petition is in Marathi. It has been translated and placed before us, and I have very carefully perused the contents of that petition. Put at its highest in favour of the complainant, and at its worst against the accused, the defamatory statements amount to this:—That the Mamlatdar acted towards the appellant unjustly and spitefully, that in passing the order appealed against he was actuated by personal ill-will and malice against the appellant, and that the Mamlatdar had in acting as he had done exercised his authority with a view to cause harassment and loss to the appellant. The accused when questioned before the Magistrate admitted having sent the petition, and admitted he did make the allegations complained of by the Mamlatdar. He pleaded that he was justified in making these allegations because he believed them to be true, and when asked by the Magistrate whether he did not think that in making those allegations, his action came under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, he answered that he had not exceeded the privilege given by law to aggrieved persons to make representations to superior officers. There is thus no question of the responsibility of the accused for the petition he presented and there is no doubt that in that petition he has charged the Mamlatdar that in passing the order he did against the accused, he was actuated by malice and personal ill-will against him. In justification for his attributing personal ill-will to the Mamlatdar, the accused relies on a previous incident between himself and the Mamlatdar, which is fully brought out in the cross-examination of the complainant before the Magistrate, and it is most important for the purposes of this case that the facts relating to that incident should be most carefully scrutinized, and taken into consideration. It appears that on February 18, 1913, two instalments of revenue which became due in December, 1912, and February, 1913, amounting in all to Rs. 32 were in arrears. The Mamlatdar went to the accused's village of Kochre, sent for him and told him to pay up the arrears of these instalments on that very day. The accused promised to pay instalments on the next day. He did take the moneys to the Mamlatdar on the next day, February 19, but did so late in the evening.

WARRANT ISSUED.

The Mamlatdar seems to have directed an hour and a half before the accused went to him with the money, that a warrant should issue for the distraint of the accused's moveable property, not only for the two instalments that were in arrears, but also for the remaining two instalments for that year which had not become due, and super-added a fine of Rs. 5 in the warrant. Although the accused paid the two instalments due, the Mamlatdar insisted on the warrant being executed against him for instalments that were not due, and for the fine that was included in the warrant. The accused's moveable property was distrained and sold in execution, and the Mamlatdar confirmed the sale on March 10, 1913, the warrant having been executed on February 20, 1913. The property attached was valued by the "Punch" at Rs. 45; it was sold for Rs. 22. The Mamlatdar-complainant has stated to the Magistrate that he thought he had no power to recall the warrant which he had issued when the accused paid up the arrears of instalments, but went further and said that even if he had the power he "had no mind to revise the order." In justification for this action, the Mamlatdar says that he acted as he did towards the accused "with intent to make a deterrent example in a case." He admits that there were other people in the village who were equally in default as the accused, but pleads that he selected the accused because his name was first in a list of about 10 or 12 persons that was handed over to him, and who were alleged to be prominent defaulters. This list was called for by the Sessions Judge; but has not been forthcoming. This conduct of the complainant, though strictly legal, was in the opinion of the Magistrate "exceptionally stringent and invidious," and in the opinion of the Sessions Judge was "of questionable propriety." The details of the action of the Mamlatdar are clearly brought out in his cross-examination before the Magistrate by the accused's pleader, and it is necessary to discuss them here with any further elaboration. The accused proved this incident of February preceding the order of the Magistrate of July against which he appealed as justification for his belief that the Mamlatdar was actuated by personal ill-will against him in acting as he did.

These being the facts in the case, I will now turn to consider whether in the first instance the accused has been "proved" guilty of having committed the offence of defamation, quite apart from any question of its being excused or covered by any of the Exceptions to Section 499. Under this section a person is said to defame another when by words . . . . intended to be read . . . "makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person." This description of the offence of defamation is governed by certain Exceptions and Explanations, and unfortunately as it too often happens, and as it has happened in this case, sufficient attention is not paid to the governing clauses of explanation 4 to this section.

ESTIMATION OF OTHERS.

This explanation in clear and explict terms lays down that "no imputation" such as is referred to in the section "is said to harm a person's reputation unless that imputation directly or indirectly in the estimation of others lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person or lowers the character of that person in respect of his . . . calling, or lowers the credit of that person." It is an elementary principle of law which criminal courts have always to keep in view that where a person is charged with having committed a criminal offence, the commission of that offence must be strictly proved against him, and every necessary ingredient of the section under which he is charged must be satisfied before an accused person can be convicted and punished. Therefore in this case before the conviction of the accused can be sustained, it must be shown that the complainant has proved that what the accused wrote in his petition has directly or indirectly "lowered" his moral or intellectual character or has lowered his character in respect of his calling or has lowered his credit in the estimation of others. The words "in the estimation of others" taken in conjunction with the word "lowers" in explanation 4 governs all clauses in that provision of Section 499. There is no evidence whatever in this case even alleging, much less proving, that the complainant Rao Saheb Nimkar has been lowered in the estimation of any person. I have come to a very clear conclusion that on the evidence adduced before the Magistrate, he ought not to have convicted the accused of having committed the offence of defamation and this Court could not confirm the conviction. The accused may have in writing his petition been guilty of any other offence, such as using abusive language or insult or any other offence; but he is clearly not guilty of defamation as defined in Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. The Mamlatdar by his previous conduct had given ample reason to the accused for believing, rightly or wrongly, that he was acting with personal ill-will against him. According to the Magistrate, his conduct towards the accused was "invidious and exceptionally stringent;" according to the Session Judge, his conduct towards the accused was "of questionable propriety." He selects from the whole village in which there were numerous defaulters the accused and makes him a victim in order to set a "deterrent example" to other people. No Government officer has a right to act towards a subject with undue or unnecessary harshness in order that other people may take an example by it. The accused had paid his assessment regularly for years, and not even a notice had been served on him, before being called upon to pay. The assessment had fallen into arrears because admittedly the village accountant was inexperienced and incompetent, and the delay in the recovery of the assessment was entirely due to this cause. The accused only asked for a day's time. He tendered payment within less than a couple of hours of the issue of the warrant against him, he paid all that was due by him, and yet because the law allowed, the Mamlatdar, with unnecessary harshness, proceeded to sell the man's property for moneys that were not due. Not content with that he imposed and levied a fine. This accused's property was sold for half the value which was placed upon it by the "Punch."

AN UNSAVOURY FEATURE.

Having regard to all these facts I have no hesitation in holding that the accused had the gravest reasons for believing that the Mamlatdar was actuated by malice and personal ill-will towards him in the present instance. The Mamlatdar's action in February had been most oppressive; in these circumstances it seems to me astonishing that Government should have sanctioned the accused's prosecution, and paid the expenses of it. Having regard to all these facts I am very clearly of opinion that even if the offence of defamation had been proved against him, the accused is protected under Exceptions 8 and 9. An extremely unsavoury feature of this case is the order of the Magistrate, Mr. Bijurkar, awarding Rs. 75 as compensation to the Mamlatdar out of the fine which he imposed upon the accused. The complainant had not been put to the expense of one pice. The harassment, annoyance, and hardship was all the accused's, and none of the complainant's, and yet the Magistrate assesses the Mamlatdar's mental worry at Rs. 75 and awards that sum to him out of the fine imposed by him on the accused. Quite apart from any consideration of its legality, the order is one that in my opinion ought never to have been made by the Magistrate. I also think it necessary to say that in my opinion even if the accused had been guilty of the offence charged against him, the sentence of three months' simple imprisonment was absolutely and wholly uncalled for, and was quite out of proportion to the particular offence charged against the accused. Having regard to the view I take of this case, it is quite unnecessary to discuss the other question whether the petition in question was presented in the course of judicial proceedings, and whether the absolute privilege accorded to a party to judicial proceedings under English Law is or is not applicable to the present case. I would acquit the accused, and order that his fine should be refunded to him, and the compensation, if paid to the complainant, be recalled from him.

I cannot conclude this judgment without expressing my very deep regret that in this case my views are not in accord with those of my brother Heaton. The great experience of my learned colleague in the administration of Criminal Justice in this Presidency entitles his views to be considered with the greatest respect. I am quite aware of the difficulties pointed out by him as to Explanation IV in his judgment which he has been good enough to let me see. My difficulty in accepting those views lies in the fact that the legislature has in express terms laid down what is necessary to constitute the offence of defamation and as long as the Explanation remains on the Statute Book it cannot be ignored nor its importance and significance minimised by Courts administering Criminal Law.

His Lordship Justice Shah agreed with the judgment of Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Binning with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

SURAT RICE AND OIL MILL COMPANY.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.*)

NAGINDAS NABOTAMDAS AND OTHERS *v.* THE MANAGING AGENTS OF THE MILL.

There were several applications made under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, as amended by Act XI of 1914, regarding the Surat Rice and Oil Mill Company, Limited.

The petitioners in their application stated that the Company was registered in 1905 under Act VI of 1882 having its registered office in Rughnathpura, Surat, as the Surat Rice Mill Co., Limited. The business of the said mill was extended by opening an oil mill as an adjunct to the rice mill on October, 1913. The Company has stopped the business of manufacturing rice and oil for the last six months, and the floor mill has also stopped since October last. Thus the entire business is at a standstill. The Company's liabilities are very extensive and it is not in a position to pay its debts. One Balashankar, who is a creditor of the Company, served the Agents, Messrs. Chunilal Kilabhai and Co., with notice to return his money, but the amount has not been paid. The notice distinctly intimated to the Company that if they failed to pay, within three weeks, petition would be presented to the District Court for its compulsory winding-up. One Nagindas also gave similar notice, but the Compan yhas not paid his claim.

The petitioners have come to learn that the Company is unable to pay the debts of several other creditors, and consequently the Managing Agent is putting pressure on them to accept his personal "khata" in lieu of the claim against the Company, and even the Agent has not sufficient property to pay these claims. The petitioners have learnt that, and they verily believe, the assets, immoveable and moveable, and the stock-in-trade, is secretly mortgaged to the Bank of Baroda. They have also come to know, and they verily believe, that the books of the account of the Company are being tampered with, or newly prepared to conceal the dishonest management of the Company's affairs, and in order to push up everything and to defraud the creditors of their claims the Directors and the Agents have combined to carry out their idea of sending the Company into voluntary liquidation and notice is already issued to the effect. If the Company is not wound up by the Court, the several frauds and dishonest dealings will not come to light and the creditors wil be deceived. Therefore it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up by the Court.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Agent, repudiated all the allegations made in the petition.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, ordered the winding up of the Company under the supervision of the Court and allowed the creditors to inspect the account books of the Company.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Nagindas and Kasturchand, two of the petitioning creditors.

Mr. Jayker, with Messrs. G. S. Rao and B. G. Rao, appeared for Balashanker.

Mr. Ghandhi, of Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, appeared for two creditors.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the Company.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the agents, Messrs. Chunilal Kilabhai and Co.

Mr. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., appeared for the opposing creditors and the Bank of Baroda.

ORIGINAL SIDE

STORY OF A STEAM ENGINE.

MARSHALL SONS AND CO. LTD., *vs.* HARICHAND MANCHARAM AND CO.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

In this suit the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants agreed to purchase one of Marshall's new type single cylinder portable steam engines for Rs. 3,600, less 5 per cent. discount. The defendants failed to take delivery and pay for the engine and the plaintiffs filed the suit to recover Rs. 3,823. The defendants, in their written statement, denied that they ever agreed to purchase the machine. The defendants further stated that one Mathradas Tricumdas, who purported to have signed the alleged agreement, had no authority from the partners of the defendant firm to sign the order for, and on behalf of the defendants' firm, and that the act of Mathradas was not binding upon them.

Mr. Binning appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Binning stated that his case was that the senior partner, Harichand Mancharam, in the defendant firm, had gone to the plaintiffs' office with Mathradas, their engineer, and Harichand said that he had not brought his spectacles and asked Mathradas to sign the order for the machine for him.

Mr. Binning examined Harichand Mancharam, and two employees of the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 3.823 and costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Little and Company.

Attorneys for the defendants, Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

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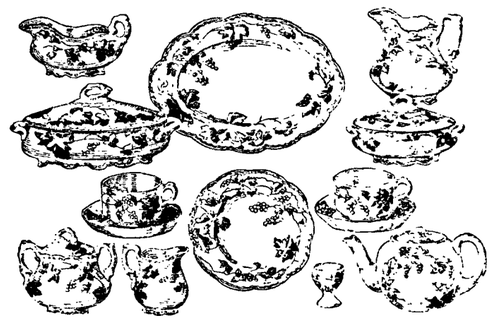

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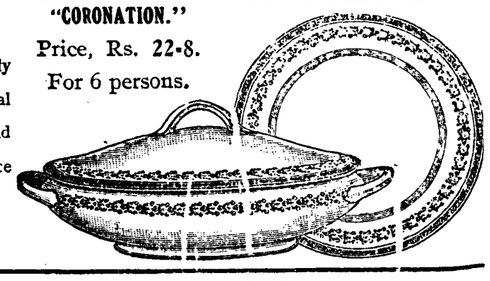

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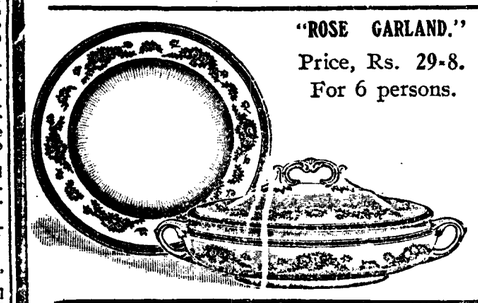

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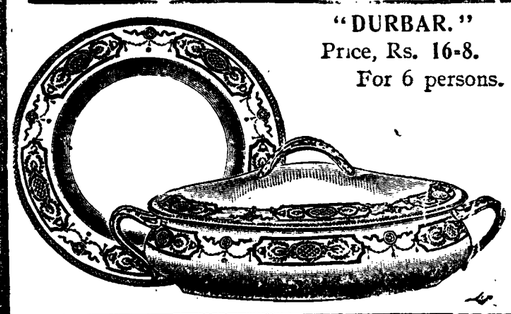

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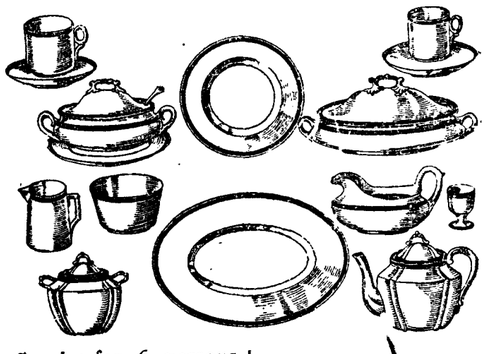

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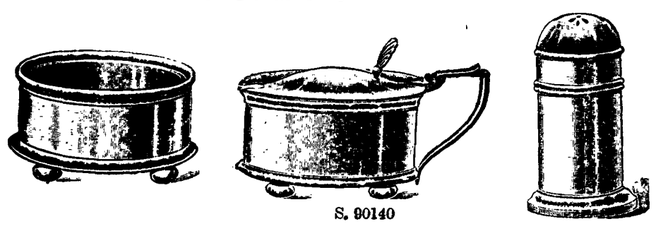

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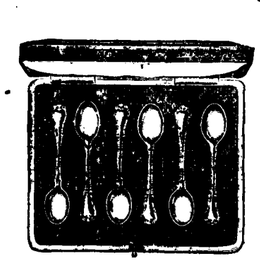

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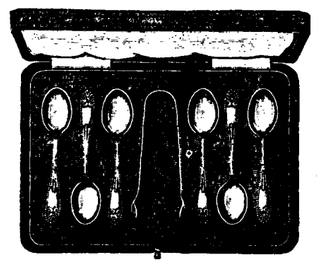

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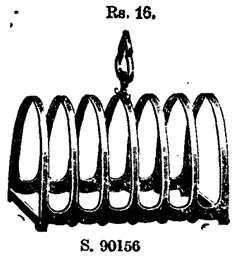

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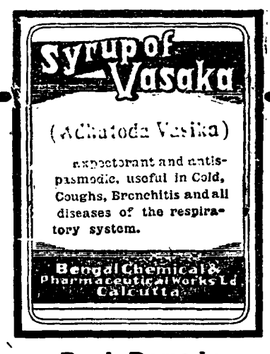
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GERMAN VIEW OF BRITISH SOLDIER.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

EXPERIENCES AT YPRES.

The following article appears in the "Berliner Zeitung am Mittag," under the title of "The Fights with the English around Ypres, by a Combatant," the combatant in question being one of the editors of that newspaper serving as a first lieutenant with the German forces.

Full of fight and confident of easy victory our young regiments started to march against the enemy, to "catch the English," as our soldiers put it. All were certain that providence had gifted the English with long legs solely to facilitate their running away the faster. Thus we advanced by long and short marches through Flanders, the great cemetery, towards the west, delighted with the beautiful Flemish landscape and the inhabitants thereof, whose language we soon managed to understand even as they speedily came to understand ours. We thought of the pictures that the comic papers are wont to give of Tommy Atkins, and looked forward to the prospect of gathering in a first-class tennis racket from the war equipment of one of these "smooth-faced rascals." There were a few who warned us against a possible under-estimation of the English, but their misgivings were quieted by pointing out that these were mercenary troops before us, men hired for a few pence a day to fight, bare of patriotism and incapable of sacrifice.

Sooner than we thought we were upon the enemy. One morning on our march someone called out: "Here is the first dead Englishman"! We galloped across the field where one of our patrols had halted a few hundred yards from the roadway. There he lay, the Englishman, the first we had seen in this campaign, dead, stretched out on his right side. The bullet had gone clean through his heart. Very young, slim and sinewy of body, becomingly clad in his field-grey khaki uniform. The young, beardless face was snowy white and his left hand cramped on his chest. One more mother will soon be shedding bitter tears! Shortly after we discovered in a house two wounded English officers, and confiscated their diaries, which contained many valuable notes, while an hour later the first English prisoner was picked up by a patrol and passed along our column. He naturally was of great interest to our soldiers. "Looks like a chauffeur—wonder whether the mercenary can shoot—looks more cut out for the football and cricket field!" Another hour passed and then the comrades of our prisoner gave us an answer to that question. In fact, they gave us a practical demonstration—such a clear demonstration that our battalion was reduced to half its size after the first few encounters. One suddenly realized that the English mercenary could not be routed with just a hurrah and a yell, and we learned from personal experience that these smooth-faced gentlemen used their long legs not always for running away, but somtimes for desperate and dangerous charges. Within a few hours we learned that we had facing us an opponent not to be under-estimated.

FORMIDABLE ARTILLERY.

The English infantry who opposed us at Ypres must be considered among their best troops. Particular stress must be laid on the energy with which the English infantry defended the hills occupied by them and when driven back tried again and again, especially at night, to recover the lost ground. In these endeavours they were efficiently supported by the fire of their field artillery which, like the French, is quite equal to the German. They had also transported heavy naval guns to Ypres, and the English shells and shrapnel have caused enormous damage among our own infantry. As the surrounding of the English forces by our troops made itself more and more felt, the English infantry tried again and again to break through our lines, particularly in the vicinity of Becelaere, though without success. On the occasion of one of these attempts to break through 500 English and 20 officers fell into our hands.

The English trenches were mostly so arranged as to be quite invisible to the naked eye. When we had got into the first trenches we were astounded at their systematic construction as regards depth, side protection against splintering of shells, breastwork, and flooring. The trenches were nearly all excellently arranged for a long stand. We were particularly astonished at the steel and iron plates built into the breastworks. The floors of the trenches were designed with an eye to maximum comfort. Our men captured there a mass of excellent preserves, corned beef and ham, and many also secured one of the shaving outfits which nearly every English soldier carries. When we had taken a position it frequently occurred that we found a disproportionate number of dead to very few living defenders. At any rate it looked like that at the first glance, but we soon discovered that a large number of the "killed" were shamming and these were easily "tickled" into life with the bayonet.

In some cases the English had dug trenches but had not occupied them, and to deceive us had put large round turnips and similar objects along the breast-works. Their firing line was then placed either before or behind this trench, so well assimilated to the land as to be practically invisible, so that it was almost untouched by the fire which we directed against what we considered the occupied trench. Frequently it happened that severe infantry machine gun firing broke forth from the edge of a wood. Firing was directed against the wood, and we then advanced against it in short rushes, only to find on arrival that the ground was practically clear of soldiers, and that nearly all the shots had been fired down from the trees. The English infantry had hidden itself in the tree-tops and had even hauled up machine guns. This trick of hiding in the tree-tops seems to have been concerted beforehand among the Allies, for one finds them all doing it, French, English, Belgians, Russians, Serbs, and Montenegrins.

HARASSING NIGHT ATTACKS.

In combats at night our opponents repeatedly use tactics new to us. As a rule, we avoid firing at night, but use the bayonet, and shoot only when it is light enough to take aim. The English and French seem, however, in their rifle firing by night to have gone over partly to the usual practice of the artillery, which, as is well known, continuously sweeps certain selected stretches of ground by shell fire. After my regiment had occupied the village of Becelaere after nightfall, a continuous infantry fire lasting for hours swept over houses and streets, so that it was impossible to remain there. After entrenching near Becelaere we were harassed all night by a continuous fire of infantry and machine guns, which resulted in very few victims, but prevented the worn-out troops from getting a moment's rest. And this was just what the English wanted.

Let us beware of under-estimating our opponents even if they are but the English mercenary. Our advance in Flanders can proceed but slowly, step by step. Everyone who fought at Ypres knows that to obtain a decisive result in that district will call for the exercise of patience—and very great patience.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The long and gracefully-draped cape that had such a vogue and yet seemed so strangely out of place on the hot days of summer is being reintroduced, I find, for winter use in beautiful fur. In its present guise it is a costly and elegant garment, and with its high collar and enormous pillow-muff is a much-to-be-desired addition to the wardrobe, although it is palpably only within reach of the wealthy. The cape has coat sleeves, which are only observable when the wrap is thrown back. Without the sleeves even fur would scarcely afford sufficient protection when the stormy winds do blow, for our bitter nor'-easters have a wicked way of finding all the vulnerable points of our armour! Needless to say, the wrap-coat is cosily lined with silk, which is sometimes quilted.

A LOVELY EVENING FROCK.

Represented here we have a lovely evening frock of shell-pink crepe-de-chine, trimmed with white foxaline or ermine. The under-skirt and the long, swathed bodice are of opalescent brocade. The exquisite bolero effect is most unusual and becoming; and the finishing touch of pink rose-buds perfectly charming. The bottom part of the swathing has an immense bow placed to the left side, which is a quite original touch. The sleeves are finished with a corresponding rose on the shoulders, and the tiny chemisette is outlined by the rose-buds. The narrow skirt with the fuller tunic will be noted. Both the osprey in the hair and the fur trimmings may be an excellent imitation of the real things.

A VERY SMART BLOUSE.

A new pattern of a smart blouse is shown here, which is evolved from blue satin lumineux. The yoke is distinctly novel. The collar and vest may be of ninon, either cream colour or to match the blouse. The pleats are only medium-sized, but give the necessary fulness to the front and sleeves; and the finishing touches are the pearl ball buttons, the frillings, and the black moire silk bow. There is a hint of the erstwhile "bishop" cut in the sleeves, tightened in at the wrist by the closely-fitting cuffs. The fulness of the sleeve at the shoulder part is set in with a series of small tucks. The crossover effect is a very favourite mode of the moment.

COMFORTABLE OVERCOAT FOR BOY.

We are giving a little attention in this pattern to the needs of a small masculine member of the household, and represent an overcoat and a cap made of faced cloth. The neatly-fitting little collar is of black velvet, and the buttons are black bone. A warm and cosy colour should be chosen for the cold weather ahead, and navy blue, Bordeaux red, and beige are suggested for its realisation. Small man will be very proud of himself in this get-up, with pockets and all complete.

SIR OLIVER LODGE AND THE WAR.

Sir O. Lodge has returned from the British Association meetings in Australia. Speaking of the war he says:—

"Why are we fighting? This is the holiest war that we were ever engaged in because the powers of evil are loose and because there is spiritual wickedness in high places, and in fighting them we are agents of good. It is a holy war. What is the doctrine opposed to us? That there is nothing higher than the State, that the State is the summit of everything, and that the State is entitled to do whatever it pleases if it is conducive to its benefit. No moral law, no existence higher than a powerful State.

"Well, that is practical Atheism, that is what we are at war with. If the world ever came under such domination as that life would not be worth living."

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TOYS FOR XMAS.

CAMPBELL KIDS.—We have just received a large case of these unique dolls, direct from America. They include several interesting novelties in addition to the old favourites. A special display of them will be found in the centre of our toy department.

Evans, Fraser & Co

(Continued on 6th column.)

COMPARING A LADY WITH THE KAISER.

APOLOGY FOR LETTER TO MME. PAVLOVA.

"To compare a lady with the Kaiser is rather an outrage," said the judge.

Mme. Pavlova, the Russian dancer, sought on November 26, in the King's Bench Divisional Court, London, before Justices Ridley, Avory, and Lush, to have Mr. A. R. Harvey, of Waterloo-place, London, committed for alleged contempt of court.

Mr. Dodd, counsel for plaintiff, said that apparently there was a dispute between Mme. Pavlova and Mr. Harvey about the letting of a house (Ivy House, Hampstead), and a letter written to the lady by Mr. Harvey was the cause of the complaint. The letter, dated October 6, said:—

"My great aim in life is to help people and not to destroy them or help in their destruction. Your legal action appeared to me to be very much on a par with the Kaiser's, who treated his agreement to respect Belgium's neutrality as a scrap of paper which he could tear up. You evidently treated your agreement, made through your legal agents, as a scrap of paper which you could tear up when it suited your convenience.

"You are fully aware that you have instructed your chauffeur over and over again to exceed the speed limit, which is illegal in England, and which I would call immoral, and that you have been fined for breaking the law. You have even ordered him—and this will come out in court—to drive over the side path and to drive over people who were in your way.

"If you come forward in a reasonable way and apologise for your wrong-doing and pay the expense to which I have been put to the Charing Cross Hospital, I will let you off; but if you do not I am afraid you are going to be taught a lesson at a very dear price, as I am satisfied that if this case comes into court your reputation in this country is ruined. The public are tired of the Kaiser's action and I think yours is quite as bad."

MME. PAVLOVA'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Dodd said that Mme. Pavlova had made an affidavit in which she said she had never been fined. Her chauffeur was fined for exceeding the speed limit in the park. The suggestion that she had instructed her chauffeur to drive over people was abominable.

Mr. Justice Ridley said the Court accepted the apology which Mr. Harvey made in his affidavit. To compare a lady with the Kaiser was rather an outrage. If he undertook to write no more letters of this character and to pay the costs of the motion the Court would take no further action.

On this undertaking being given no order was made.

HEROISM OF THE TSAR'S SOLDIERS.

HOW THE GERMANS WERE BEATEN.

Apropos of the recent battle of Ivangorod, the "Russkoye Slovo" writes:—

The Germans attribute their defeat to the action of the Russian artillery. "You have a devilish artillery," said a captured German officer; "you don't give us a moment's rest. At night we change our positions, and in the morning these new positions of ours are immediately discovered by your men, but never could we find out the exact position of your artillery. It was always hidden by some mysterious hand."

Some Germans were convinced that in the recent battle near Ivangorod and Warsaw the Japanese helped the Russians. Some of the German prisoners asserted that the Russian artillery could never shoot so well as they did, and they must have been helped by the Japanese. A report was even circulated among the German troops that in one of the recent battles in Poland 100 Japanese soldiers, with a number of Japanese guns, were captured by the Germans.

NO JAPANESE IN THE FIELD.

As a matter of fact during the two weeks siege of Ivangorod, the Russians not only repelled the enemy successfully single-handed, but not one Russian gun was put out of action. Neither Japanese soldiers nor Japanese guns were there to be captured.

When the Germans arrived in Poland they had a fair knowledge of the Russian plans of fortifications, as was proved by maps found on killed and captured German officers, but this knowledge evidently did not help them much. The garrison of Ivangorod did not allow the Germans to approach, although they continued to make sorties, and destroyed some of the earthworks. Ever since the commencement of the siege two Russian corps surrounded the beleaguering Germans, squeezing them tightly all the time.

NIGHTS IN THE TRENCHES.

The garrison of the fortress, the infantry, artillery, sappers, cavalry, and the river fleet worked uninterruptedly day and night. All the men to the lowest private, including even the drummers, performed heroic deeds in the cold nights, and very often our soldiers had to spend the whole night long in trenches under continuous rain without food and without the possibility to make a fire to warm and dry themselves.

After a night so spent it was the usual thing to attack the enemies' position, walking for miles through the inundated area, the water reaching in many places right up to the waist. But that was not all. When met by a heavy fire of the enemy, our troops had to lie down on the cold and wet soil and lie there for hours, sometimes being frozen to death. Then the storming of the enemy's position, even under the most terrible losses, was a welcome game. That is how the Russians succeeded in repelling the German invaders, and certainly such energy, such determination, such moral and physical endurance cannot be beaten.

HELIGOLAND TO-DAY.

VISIT TO THE ISLAND FORTRESS.

The following description of a visit to Heligoland has been communicated to "The Times" Such a visit by a foreigner to this fortress during the war is an undoubted achievement:—

When we left the little coast place in the Heligoland Bight in the afternoon, it was already getting dark, and twenty minutes afterwards the very miserable lights of the coast were no longer visible, and one could only see the lantern in front of our little stea launch. It was a pretty dangerous game to hurry along at full speed in these waters, it was so dark that we could hardly see a yard ahead. Suddenly we heard the noise of another boat so near us that I thought we were bound to crash into it in the next instant, but just as suddenly it went past us. It was a torpedo-boat reconnoitring in the Bight.

My companion told me to look in a certain direction, and after two or three minutes a light appeared. Torpedo-boats were reconnoitring in the Bight and signalled to each other every seven minutes.

The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an accident which occurred in the middle of October when reconnoitring ships hurried along with all lights out. Two of the fast-going German torpedo-boats collided in the Bight. Both were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition on reaching Wilhelmshaven.

On arriving at Heligoland I had no difficulties whatsoever, thanks to my companion. I could do nothing and see nothing of interest till the next day, as I had to stay indoors.

In the morning I heard a heavy cannonade. The gunners were practising and trying new big guns. I was not allowed to go anywhere near them.

The appearance of the little island has been entirely changed since the outbreak of war. Instead of the beautiful little bathing-place of olden days, one finds a huge fortress tremendously fortified.

Every inhabitant had to leave the island in order to lighten the work of the garrison. In the streets one sees nothing but sailors and naval officers. They are all busy from early morning till late at night improving the fortifications. Five nurses are the only women on the island.

The part of the island which is most altered is the Oberland. Many houses have been destroyed, many trees torn down to clear the way for guns, and there is everywhere an uninterrupted view of the sea.

Despite the change of scenery, the spirit of the garrison is good and orchestras are playing every afternoon.

I heard German sailors praise the humane and noble behaviour of the English bluejackets who, without fear for their own lives, try in battle to save enemies as well as friends in distress.

Between six and seven in the evening the hard and difficult night service commences—the careful watching of the sea. They watch and wait night after night, hour after hour, in order not to be surprised by the powerful enemy.

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION.

WHY BRITAIN FIGHTS.

A DOUBLY RIGHTEOUS AND JUST CAUSE.

The following explanatory letter dated Nov. 21 was sent to the Press for publication:—

Sir,—At this time of grave national crisis, we trust you will permit us to invite the co-operation of all your readers in the important work which has been initiated by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organization.

By the side of our Allies, the British nation and the British Empire are at war with a most formidable enemy. Our cause is doubly a righteous and a just one because we fight not alone in defence of our existence and freedom, but for the right of small nations to enjoy the same freedom; and of civilisation and democracy, as we understand them. The enemy threatens to destroy these and to substitute for them the rule and methods of a ruthless militarism.

In the last result, British public opinion may well prove to be the deciding factor in this great struggle. Given steadfast and unwavering fortitude on the part of the whole British people, we believe the victory will be ours. But, come what may, there must be no weakening, no wavering, no patched-up truce that would expose our children to a revival of the German menace, probably in circumstances far more terrible for the Empire than those which face us to-day.

In view of its vital and fundamental importance, it is plain that this great driving-power of public opinion must not be left to shift and vary as temperament and the changing fortunes of war may dictate. Many useful educational agencies (most of which are now co-operating with the Central Committee) are at work in different ways upon the task of informing and fortifying this greatest of all national assest—public opinion. But whilst this educational work has been carried on strenuously in certain parts of the country, there are other districts where little or nothing has been done. The extension of the work to every district in the United Kingdom is important and urgent, and the Central Committee was therefore brought into being by means of voluntary effort to assist, unify, and supplement the work of all organizations labouring for this end.

Equally important is the task of laying before neutral countries a clear statement of the British case; for the moral weight of neutral opinion will exert an ever-increasing influence on the issues of the conflict. Germany, with that thoroughness which characterises all her undertakings, is making strenuous efforts to influence the opinion of the world in her favour. It is imperative that immediate steps should be taken to present the full evidence on which our case rests in order to enable neutral countries to arrive at an impartial judgment.

With this end in view, the Central Committee has proposed a far-reaching scheme for the translation and distribution of suitable literature in these countries.

We therefore appeal to men and women of good will to associate themselves with the Central Committee, and to make possible the fullest development of its work by contributing according to their means. In addition to this financial assistance, which is essential for the prosecution of its work, the Central Committee will be grateful to those who can help by acting as local hon. secretaries in different parts of the country, or by supplying the names and addresses of others who would be willing to work in this capacity.

Donations should be made payable to the Central Committee. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, the Central Committee, Canadian Pacific Building, 62, Charing Cross, London W.C., from whom full information may be obtained.

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BOGUS COSSACKS.

DISGUISED ENEMY REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

Petrograd, Nov. 26.—The evening papers state that 48 trains were sent to Lodz to transport to the interior of Russia a large number of prisoners taken by the Russians in the German rout between the Vistula and the Warthe, which has now become an accomplished fact.

Near Lowicz the Russians saw a regiment approaching who wore the Cossack head dress, but they noticed that these soldiers, in spite of their Russian appearance, carried German rifles.

The Russians annihilated the disguised Germans.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Dr. Saleeby, discussing the disparity of the sexes, says that a marked excess of men invariably leads to certain evils; whilst a similar position in the case of women is of no less detriment to the well-being of a nation.

England labours under the latter difficulty in quite an exceptional degree—such indeed as no other country can show. The grave consequences which ensue will be rendered still more grave by the destruction of men in the present war. The remedy is to be found, primarily, in the preservation of the lives of infants; of whom, as a matter of fact, more males are born than females. Curiously enough, although the masculine sex is far more muscular, the opposite sex can give it points in resistance against physical sufferings and vital distress. There are three female centenarians in England to every male centenarian.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st Column.)

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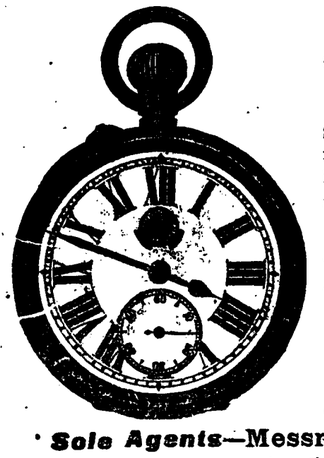

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